

6th Midterm Conference of the Research Network on Ageing in Europe (RN01) of the European Sociological Association



**AGEING IN EUROPE: Towards more Inclusive
Societies, Research and Policy**

Conference Programme
&
Book of Abstracts

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CONFERENCE PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY, 13th of July

13:30	Registration opens	
14:30 – 14.45	Opening and welcome speech	BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
14.45 – 15.45	Liat Ayalon, PhD, Research and policy implications in the field of ageism	BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
15:45 – 16:00	Coffee Break	
16:00 – 17:30	Parallel sessions I	
	I.1 Prolonged Working Lives: Participation Chances, Inequalities and Risks of Exclusion Chairs: Andreas Motel-Klingebiel and Jolanta Perek- Białas	Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
	I.2 Towards more inclusive research and policy in ageing societies: participatory approaches with older adults Chairs: Anna Urbaniak and Anna Wanka	Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
	I.3 „You feel like being in a storage locker” – Multidimensional challenges for older prisoners in Germany Chair: Andrea Kenkmann	Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
17:30 – 19.00	Welcome reception	Arkadenhof

THURSDAY, 14th of July

9.00 – 10.30	Parallel sessions II	
	II.1 Inequalities in extending working life: International perspectives Chair: Justyna Stypińska	Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
	II.2 Systemic ageism – origins, spread, consequences and how to challenge it, Chair: Katri Keskinen	Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
	II.3 Existential, spiritual & cultural questions in ageing, Chair: Jenni Spännäri	Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
10:30 – 10.45	Coffee Break	

	Parallel sessions III	
10.45 – 12.15	<p><u>III.1 Ageing and the labour markets in Europe: skills, trajectories and wellbeing,</u> Chair: <u>Dirk Hofäcker</u></p> <p><u>III.2 Towards more inclusive research during pandemic times and beyond: learnings from participatory approaches in ageing research,</u> Chairs: <u>Anna Urbaniak</u> and <u>Anna Wanka</u></p> <p><u>III.3 Cognition in older age, meanings and experiences of cognitive impairment,</u> Chair: <u>Marcos Bote</u></p>	<p><u>Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p> <p><u>Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p> <p><u>Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p>
12:15 – 13:00	Lunch Break	
13:00 – 14:00	<u>Iva Holmerová, M.D., PhD, The role of different policy and research interventions in the field of dementia</u>	<u>BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u>
14:00 – 15:00	<u>Ricardo Rodrigues, Ph.D., Unequal care (still): Adding a time dimension to inequalities in care across time</u>	<u>BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u>
15:00 – 15.15	Coffee Break	
15:15 – 16.45	Parallel sessions IV	
	<p><u>IV.1 Experiences of ageing during COVID-19 Pandemic,</u> Chair: <u>Andrea Schmidt</u></p> <p><u>IV.2 Community and well-being of older people in Europe,</u> Chair: <u>Outi Jolanki</u></p> <p><u>IV.3 National and local policies and practices of care: Varieties of institutional care,</u> Chair: <u>Jolanta Perek- Białas</u></p>	<p><u>Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p> <p><u>Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p> <p><u>Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u></p>
16:45 – 17.00	Coffee Break	
17:00 – 18.00	ESA Research Network on Ageing in Europe business meeting (open to everybody)	<u>Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground</u>
20:00	<u>Conference get-together</u>	<u>10er Marie</u>

FRIDAY, 15th of July

9:30 – 11.00	Parallel sessions V V.1 Age discrimination in theory and practice Char: Justyna Stypińska V.2 Digitalisation and technology in ageing societies Chair: Andreas Motel-Klingebiel V.3 National and local policies and practices of care: Varieties of informal care Chair: Marcos Bote	Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
11:00 – 11:15	Coffee Break	
11:15 – 12:45	Parallel sessions VI VI.1 Health and wellbeing of older people Chair: Jenni Spännäri VI.2 Experiences of inclusion and exclusion in social relations in older age: Chair: Bernard Weicht VI.3 Vulnerability in care and unmet needs among older people Chair: Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu	Hörsaal 3 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground Hörsaal 5 Main Building of University of Vienna, underground Franz-König-Saal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
12:45 – 13.05	Coffee Break	
13:05 – 14.05	Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, PhD, Changing policy context: where we are 20 years after the Second World Summit on Ageing (MIPAA)	BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground
14:05 – 14.20	Closing Remarks	BIG-Hörsaal Main Building of University of Vienna, underground

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Liat Ayalon, PhD

Research and policy implications in the field of ageism

Prof. Ayalon will discuss the concept of ageism with illustrations from several fields including the media and art. A particular focus will be given to the intersections between ageism and sexism in different contexts and to ageism in the age of scarce resources. The importance of familiarizing the public with the concept of ageism and best practices associated with social campaigns to combat ageism will be explored. As combating ageism is one of the four pillars of the UN Decade of Healthy Ageing, research and policy gaps for the next decade will be highlighted.



Liat Ayalon, PhD is a Professor in the School of Social Work, at Bar Ilan University, Israel. Prof. Ayalon coordinates an international EU funded Ph.D. program on the topic of ageism (EuroAgeism.eu). She is also the Israeli PI of the EU funded MascAge program to study ageing masculinities in literature and cinema. Between 2014 and 2018, Prof. Ayalon has led an international research network on the topic of ageism, funded through COST (Cooperation in Science and Technology; COST IS1402, notoageism.com). She consults both national and international organizations concerning the development and evaluation of programs and services for older adults.

Iva Holmerová, M.D., Ph.D.

The role of different policy and research interventions in the field of dementia

Prof. Holmerová will highlight the role of different initiatives in the field of dementia. Alzheimer Europe as an umbrella organisation of Alzheimer societies in Europe is committed to promoting the rights, dignity and autonomy of people living with dementia by its different activities. The Joint Action on Dementia with its two subsequent programmes: ALCOVE, and the Act on Dementia, promoting collaborative actions among Member States. Very important role has taken the WHO which in 2017 launched the “Global action plan on the public health response to dementia 2017-2025”, in 2021 published “Towards a dementia-inclusive society: WHO toolkit for dementia-friendly initiatives (DFIs)”, and its Global Dementia Observatory (GDO) tracks the progress of countries against the measures in the global action plan. In September 2021, the WHO published the “Global Status Report on the public health response

to dementia”. The important actor in the field of research of dementia is the World Dementia Council (WDC) which hosted in 2018 a summit bringing together global experts from different disciplines in dementia to reach consensus on some of the global challenges the world faces in reaching the 2025 goals (set by the G8 in 2013).

Iva Holmerová, M.D., PhD is head of the Centre of Expertise in Longevity and Long-Term Care, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University in Czech Republic. Founding director and consultant geriatrician at the Centre of Gerontology Praha, the founding board member of the Czech Alzheimer Society, member of the Government Committee on Ageing. Past president of the Czech Society of Gerontology and Geriatrics. Since 2016 chairperson of Alzheimer Europe. Publications on health and social care interface, dementia, depression, family caregivers, dance and movement therapy, ethics in geriatric care. She has received many awards during her career. Some of them are Outstanding Contribution to Czech Gerontology, Makropulos award of the Ministry of Health on behalf of the Centre of Gerontology, the Czech Business Chamber Platinum Laurus Award, Aeskulap Academy Award, prize of the Zadak Foundation for gerontology, Medical Society JEP award 2015, Charles University Silver Medal 2020 and Charles University Donation award for excellent research.



Ricardo Rodrigues, PhD

Unequal care (still): Adding a time dimension to inequalities in care across time

Evolving socio-demographic trends such as changing gender norms, increasing labour participation of women and shifts in marriage and divorce rates have been portrayed as factors liable to reduce the number of informal carers or at least the amount of time available to care for frail older people. Conversely, some of these same changes could act towards men taking up a greater share of informal caregiving, thus resulting in a more gender equal distribution of caregiving or/and of time spent caring.

Despite the relevance of these potential developments for both researchers and policy-makers, ‘time’ is only seldom included in the analysis of inequalities in caregiving, namely gender inequalities, and we know very little about how caregiving has evolved across different periods and whether the above-mentioned changes have impacted the gender gap in informal care. Drawing on existing studies and results from the FutureGEN project, I will make the case for the inclusion of ‘time’ as a central aspect to consider in the analysis of inequalities in caregiving. I will consider ‘time’ as change between different years or periods or across cohorts; as well as ‘time’ in the sense of duration, intensity and distribution of care and show that this too is key dimension to the study of inequalities in caregiving.



Ricardo Rodrigues, PhD is currently the Head of the Health and Care Unit at the European Centre for Social Welfare Policy and Research, in Vienna. He has a background in economics and a PhD in social policy (University of York, UK). His main current research interests are inequalities in health and care, gender, comparative social policy and ageing, using a mix of qualitative and quantitative research methods. He started his career at the Portuguese Ministry of Social Affairs and seeks to maintain a strong link between research and policy-making, by engaging with relevant stakeholders, ranging from international organizations with whom he has regularly worked (e.g.

OECD and WHO Europe) to advocacy groups (e.g. Eurocarers and Age, Platform Europe). He provides regular technical advice to national governments and the European Commission on matters related to long-term care in Europe.

Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, PhD

Changing policy context: where we are 20 years after the Second World Summit on Ageing (MIPAA)

Population ageing impacts all spheres of society and is taking place in the context of an increasingly interconnected, dynamic and digitalized environment as well as in the face of climate change and environmental degradation. Adapting to population ageing and responding to the needs, preferences and rights of persons along their life course and individual ageing trajectories requires an important adjustment of government policy, societal awareness and attitudes, and the way generations live together.

The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing (MIPAA), endorsed at the Second World Assembly in 2002, is the principal international policy framework guiding ageing-related policy in the 21st century. By introducing mainstreaming ageing as a recommended policy strategy that ensures the integration of ageing into broader policy agendas on social and economic development and human rights, MIPAA framework considers the dynamics and implications of demographic change for all generations and across all policy fields, including education systems, labour markets, social and cultural life, and changing demands and needs for goods and services.

Twenty years onwards from the adoption of the MIPAA, an important progress has been made at both international and national levels to enhance political attention and action on ageing and develop cross-cutting policy measures to respond to the challenges and realize the opportunities of ageing societies. However, short-termism in national politics may deter due consideration of transformative power of population ageing with its wide-ranging implications for all aspects of societies.



Vitalija Gaucaite Wittich, PhD over the last 12 years was leading the Population Unit of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and was responsible for UNECE work on population ageing and intergenerational relations. She coordinated the activities of the UNECE Standing Working Group on Ageing and oversaw the organization of the reviews of national policies and strategies in implementing the Madrid International Plan of Actions on Ageing (MIPAA, 2002) in the UNECE region, capacity development and publication of policy briefs in the area of population ageing. She also acted as the UNECE coordinator for the Generations and Gender Programme and led UNECE activities related to the review of implementation of the Programme of Action of International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD, 1994). Prior to joining the Population Unit in October 2010, Ms. Gaucaite Wittich worked in the Statistics and Economic Analysis Divisions of UNECE. Ms. Gaucaite Wittich has a doctoral degree in Social sciences and before joining UNECE was an Associate Professor of Economics at Vilnius University in Lithuania.

CONFERENCE ABSTRACTS

I.1 Prolonged Working Lives: Participation Chances, Inequalities and Risks of Exclusion Chairs: Andreas Motel-Klingebiel and Jolanta Perek- Białas

Ageing societies face the challenge of creating more inclusive labour markets. Therefore, European and national policies aim to extend working life by investing in employability, changing legal frameworks, promoting innovative life course policies and stimulating lifelong learning processes. With company and branch policies partly still holding opposing views, promoting early exits and continuing ageist training and recruitment practices, there is a risk for increased exclusion and new inequalities connected to these shifts, as prolonged work might not be equally achievable and beneficial for all workers.

This symposium presents research from the research programme 'EIWO – Exclusion and Inequality in Late Working Life' (www.eiwoproject.org), funded by Forte, the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (dnr 2019-01245). It compiles comparative multi-level research on Sweden, Poland, Germany and the UK from various methodological perspectives – national and European comparative analyses based on register- and survey data as well as on qualitative interview information. Papers contribute to ongoing policy debates on late work in ageing societies by addressing chances and limits of the equal and inclusive prolongation of working lives. The role of individual exclusion experiences, life courses, company structures and national policies are at the core of the analyses.

Part of the problem or part of the solution: The ambiguous contribution of companies and branches to inequality and exclusion from late work in Sweden, Gülin Öylü, Susanne Kelfve & Andreas Motel-Klingebiel

Although there is rich literature on factors that affect participation and exit patterns of individuals in late working life, the emphasis on individual decision making rather than employer behaviour. However, the employer's decision to hire or terminate the contracts play important role in unemployment and exit of the older workers in late working life.

This paper aims to understand the link between the organizational structure and the sector of the companies in the companies' employing behaviour of the older employees. Using Swedish registry data that involves all companies in Sweden that have at least one gainful employee between the years 1990-2018, this study investigates how do age, gender, education composition, sector and the scale of the company affect its likelihood of hiring and terminating employment of older employees by age, gender, and education.

This paper shows that the likelihood of entry and exit of older employees differ among the companies in different sectors as well as with different age and education composition. This contributes to the inequality among the groups that are structurally distributed in different sectors or type of companies in late working life.

Gendered late working life trajectories. Family risks and country contexts: Evidence from SHARE, Wiebke Schmitz, Laura Naegele, Frerich Frerichs & Lea Ellwardt

Late working life (LWL) differs heavily by gender. Women's employment is usually disrupted by care responsibilities. Family risks in earlier life influence LWL over a life course mechanism – especially in welfare regimes encouraging the breadwinner-caretaker division.

Using life history data from SHARE, LWL is analyzed with gender-separate sequence-analyses. Multinomial regressions are used to explain LWL by earlier family risks and its moderation by welfare regimes.

Men's LWL is shaped by full-time, women's LWL is characterized by part-time and domestic work. Among women, family risks are linked to domestic and part-time work – especially in liberal regimes. Among men family risks are linked to full-time work.

Overall our findings suggest that policy makers need gender-specific strategies to integrate workers into LWL. New policies should aim to prevent these social inequalities in early life, as gender specific family risks have the tendency to cumulate over the life-course.

Levers of extending working life in Poland - the policy framework and age-management practices, Jolanta Perek-Białas, Maria Varlamova, & Katarzyna Saczuk

Extending working life has not been a key or major policy goal of the Polish governments for many years (Ruzik et al., 2013). Despite low retirement age and employment rates of near-retirement population groups (especially for women), the undertaken policy responses are fragmented and lack a holistic approach and succession of implementation, which is partly attributed to the country's socio-economic history and the consequences of a welfare regime change.

The study investigated data from the EU Labour Force Survey (Polish sample) by socio-economic characteristics to show development of the extension of working life in country over longer period of time. Secondly, it also traces the change in the management practices of middle and large-sized companies, using the representative survey of the ASPA employers (Activating Senior Potential in Ageing Europe) and an additional wave conducted in 2020 that formed the longitudinal framework.

The analyses confirmed the lack of a coherent, well-designed, tailored and effective policy framework for extending working life on both the national and the regional levels. The meso-level also shows low (although rising) awareness of the HR management, scarcity of resources for developed age-management strategies and the considerable prevalence of ageism. Polish companies increasingly use separate age management tools, but their variety is largely limited.

Poland demonstrates a lack of willingness and ability to manage the older workforce at the macro and meso levels. Despite a positive shift in the area, the existing methods appear to be rather scattered and inadequate to extend working life.

Inequalities and exclusion risks in late working life from the perspective of older workers in Germany, Sweden, Poland and the UK: comparative results on the role of gender from a qualitative study, Nehle Penning & Monika Reichert

Extending working lives (EWL) is an important issue for many ageing societies. In order to understand the integration of older persons in the labour force, it is important to take the individual perspective of older workers into account. This offers a deeper understanding of how older workers experience inequalities in course of their working life, of their coping strategies, and what can be learned from it on a broader level to avoid exclusion from EWL.

The analysis – we used the thematic content analysis (Kuckartz, 2018) – is based on 100 problem-centred interviews (with topics such as the work history) that were carried out in Germany, Sweden, Poland and the UK (25 interviews in each country) between May 2021 to March 2022. The sample consists of women and men aged in their late 50s and older who are either employed or self-employed, unemployed or working in retirement.

We find different experiences of inequalities during working life by older workers, which can be reconstructed as so-called risk chains from a life course perspective. Particularly noticeable are differences between the gender groups, which could be identified across the four countries. The interviews gave us an insight into gender-specific coping strategies to deal with life events that influence employment.

Our results from various employment biographies show how external framework conditions can help or hinder the workforce in overcoming challenges in working life. That can be used to address the question how to reduce inequalities and exclusion in late working life.

Lifelong Learning and older workers – results from a qualitative study from four European countries, Nehle Penning, Monika Reichert & Rachel Crossdale

We examine the role of lifelong learning from an international comparative as well as from a life course perspective. Raising levels of lifelong learning is viewed as central to promoting employability among older workers (Walker, 1997; Hyde and Phillipson, 2015). The extended working lives agenda requires integral support of lifelong learning throughout the life course, however opportunities and take up are often unequally distributed.

Beginning with a brief overview of the European perspective of lifelong learning, findings from a comparative report of macro social and political-economic change within Germany, Poland, Sweden, and the UK inform case studies of these four countries, presenting lifelong learning within the national policies and political-economic background of each to demonstrate both good and poor practice.

Moving to a person-centred perspective, original findings based on data from 100 interviews with older workers in Germany, Poland, Sweden, and the UK provide insight into how lifelong learning influences the prevention and/or management of exclusion risk. The link between lifelong learning and the biosocial, macro, and operational life/work courses is explored to evaluate how lifelong learning influences the potential of extended working lives.

These two perspectives are then brought together to evaluate the potential of lifelong learning for the broader extended working lives agenda in the near- and longer-term future.

I.2 Towards more inclusive research and policy in ageing societies: participatory approaches with older adults, Chairs: Anna Urbaniak and Anna Wanka

This symposium presents research from diverse disciplines that implemented participatory approaches in research with older adults. Papers contribute to ongoing debates on more inclusive policy and research designs in ageing societies by highlighting the potential of participatory approaches with older adults. The challenges and benefits of participatory approaches with older adults lie at the core of the symposium discussions..

The 'What, Why, and How' of Participatory Approaches in Ageing Research: An Overview, Anna Urbaniak & Anna Wanka

In this contribution we present findings of meta-analysis of reviews focussed on participatory approaches with older adults, and discuss general understandings of, practical and ethical motivations for, as well as benefits and challenges experienced with participatory approaches with older adults.

Results show that the coherent definition of participatory approaches is lacking, research findings on participatory approaches with older adults are scattered across different research domains and there are no standards in reporting involvement of older adults at different stages of the research cycle. We conclude that in different domains of research as well at different stages of research cycle there are diverse benefits and challenges of co-creation with older adults and that more clarity in understanding participatory approaches is needed. We suggest that standards in reporting participatory approaches with older adults should be developed and implemented in ageing research.

Participating in a Participatory Action Research Project: What`s in it for Older Adults? Shkumbin Gashi, Heidi Kaspar, Martin grosse Holtforth

Participatory action research (PAR) has the capacity to provide methodological structures that enable the involvement of older adults as significant stakeholders in providing solutions that provoke and produce social change. Although PAR has recently gained added attention from the scientific community, the evidence on personal benefits that older adults gain from participation in PAR is sparse. To cover this gap in literature, we have documented the experiences of four older adults that participated in CareComLabs, a PAR project. CareComLabs has the aim of searching for long term solutions of care for older adults ageing in place by exploring community resources and synergies between different actors. Through in depth semi-structured interviews and participants observation methods we have identified several benefits that older adults have gained from their CareComLabs participation. These benefits include strengthening and diversifying connections beyond kinship, keeping in touch with one`s profession, expanding knowledge for older age and interacting in a supportive community. Our findings may have implications for policies and initiatives that focus on the empowerment of older adults in their communities

Co-generating knowledge on social connection, digital participation and everyday creativity across the life course Alice Willatt & Helen Manchester

Connecting through Culture as we Age is a co-produced research project that explores how and why we take part in arts and culture as we get older. We are interested in how participation in all forms of arts and culture, particularly those accessed digitally, can influence our wellbeing and feelings of social connection as we age. This paper reflects on the process of bringing together a group of 18 co-researchers comprised of next generation older people (aged 60-75) who identify as disabled, and/or socioeconomically and racially minoritized. We discuss how we worked with co-researchers individually and through a series of workshops to understand more about their daily lives, social connections, experiences of digital participation, and what they value socially and culturally.

We reflect on the creative participatory methods we developed and discuss issues around power and participation in the research process. We also share some of our findings, reflecting on what cultural participation offers the diverse group of co-researchers at this juncture in their lives. Drawing on their voices and creative materials from the research process, we discuss how digital cultural engagements create opportunities to forge meaningful social connections, explore identities and sexualities, and resist and re-work societal assumptions of older people. We highlight how experiences of marginalization across the life course continue to shape co-researchers lives as they age. Finally, we share some learning and ethical reflections on the process of researching 'with' rather than 'on' marginalised older adults.

Tipping Points of User Participation - Configurations of Age and Technology in Participative Design Approaches from an interdisciplinary perspective (Socio-Informatics, Social Work, Gerontology), Cordula Endter, Claudia Müller, Barbara Weber-Fiori

We discuss tipping points of user involvement and focus on: imaginations and representations of older users; opportunities and challenges of doing participatory design with older adults; motivation of all involved actors (e.g. older adults, designers, researchers, stakeholders); and constraints in doing participation.

We discuss results from different technology projects that applied different methods of user participation. These include user-centred approaches as well as co-creation, citizen science, and others. We analyse how ageing was constructed, imagined and represented in these different participatory formats – as both, images of others and of oneself and in regard to the heterogeneity of the target group.

Our results show that a systematic approach to participation of older adults in technology development is missing. This is due to a lack of commitment and attitude in technology projects as well as due to a lack of a theoretical basis and a lack of funding formats that enable the technology projects to react flexibly and in a needs-oriented manner to the special challenges of older people's participation. In particular, sustainable participatory co-design processes need more attention to motivational factors, digital literacy, empowerment, but also aspects of professional and organizational development of the professions working with older people.

We recommend the expansion of flexible funding formats, needs-oriented, empirical and evidenced-based technology development and methodological-theoretical mentoring of

technology development on gerontological and participatory aspects and issues. A praxeological perspective on concrete practices of participation and of negotiations of participatory spaces is needed as well.

Co-creation research with non-Western cultural communities using their conceptual frameworks to develop appropriate socio-economic measures, Charles Waldegrave, Chris Cunningham, Catherine Love, Giang Nguyen, Monica Mercury

The aim of this paper is to develop authentic socio-economic measures (and scales) that overcome western assumption bias and enable the values and notions of wellbeing in marginalised cultural communities, including immigrants, indigenous people and refugees, to be respected and counted.

A qualitative co-creation methodology with older Māori (indigenous New Zealanders) was used to construct social and wellbeing indicator scales that reflect their world views and experience. These include among others, indicators of loneliness, wellbeing and social connection, which when constructed, can be tested for reliability and eventually entered into a questionnaire to provide quantitative statistical correlation and regression analysis. We also entered standard universal scales that are commonly used to measure the same indicators, and compared them.

The co-created questions that emerged when discussing loneliness for example, included the changing expectations and roles of elders in contemporary life, extended family responsibilities, spirituality and the impact of contemporary living on their cultures. We found strong statistical associations between the Gierveld loneliness scale and the co-created scale. However, there were a considerable number of participants who scored low on the western scales who were high on the co-created scales and vice versa. These differences were statistically significant.

By developing social indicator measures with these communities that include their knowledge and experience of quality of life in their communities, sharper evidence can be provided for inclusive policy making and service provision. The standard international scale captures universal aspects of loneliness, but not the important culturally specific aspects.

1.3 „You feel like being in a storage locker” – Multidimensional challenges for older prisoners in Germany, Chair: Andrea Kenkmann

The numbers of older prisoners are increasing worldwide, yet in many European countries this vulnerable group remains under-researched. Interdisciplinary research and interventions are needed to identify the complex needs of this group and transform ageing processes and experiences in prisons. In the symposium, results from three empirical studies will be presented and the respective perspectives will be interlinked.

Cognitive dysfunctions and depressive Symptoms in Older Prisoners - Results of a Pilot Project in North Rhine-Westphalia, Sandra Verhülsdonk

In the context of demographic change, the number of older people in the prison system has also increased. Overall, little data is available on characteristics of this group. International work points to various risk factors for the development of dementia-related syndromes and

depressive disorders, as well. No data are available for Germany on the cognitive performance and data on the affective state of this potentially vulnerable group are rare.

Methods: With support of the Ministry of Justice NW, we conducted a pilot project on the question of the cognitive performance and the frequency of depressive symptoms of older prisoners. Neuropsychological examinations with established screening tools were conducted in 9 prisons. Sociodemographic data and information on risk factors were requested as well.

Results/Discussion: 116 offenders (106 men and 10 women) aged 53 to 90 years participated in the study. With regard to global cognitive performance, about 45% showed below-average performance. Evidence of frontal dysfunction was found in 51.7% of the participants. Executive deficits were described in about 40%. These figures are significantly higher than the comparative data for the general population. In our sample, 48% reported at least mild depressive symptoms, which is also a significantly higher prevalence of depressive symptomatology than in the general population aged 60 years and older. This highlights a need for further research on the steadily growing group of older prisoners. Practical implications for the prison system are also discussed

Chronic diseases and functional limitations of older prisoners - results of a full survey in Rhineland – Pfalz, Liane Meyer

Demographic change, a changed sanctioning policy and the increased registration of (elderly) crime lead to an increase in the number of older people in German prisons and thus also the proportion prisoners with health problems. So far, there have been no broad empirical studies for Germany.

The present study on the state of health of older prisoners is based on a quantitative full survey in the Rhineland-Pfalz prison system. With the help of a standardized questionnaire, all older prisoners from closed and open prisons of the state of Rhineland-Pfalz were asked about their chronic illnesses and functional limitations (SF 36). A total of 222 evaluable questionnaires could be entered into the SPSS statistics program and compared with the data from the general population in a descriptive presentation of the results.

Compared to the general population, older prisoners in Rhineland-Pfalz are more frequently affected by age-typical chronic diseases and functional impairments and their mobility is significantly more restricted than older men in the extramural group. This applies to all 6 selected mobility aspects of the Short Form (SF)-36 physical functioning subscale. Chronic diseases and functional limitations are the main triggers for help and the need for care in old age. The available data are essential for the development and implementation of targeted strategies for prevention and health promotion as well as for optimizing the health care of older prisoners.

Older prisoners' views on and expectations of their future, Andrea Kenkmann & Christian Ghanem

Growing international research shows how ageing processes are accelerated in prisons. Older prisoners face health and social challenges while under arrest, but also lack a perspective for their future after release. The aim of the study was to determine older prisoners' own views on their current and future situation.

A questionnaire containing a single question about the meaning of ageing in prison was distributed to prisoners over the age of 60 in eleven prisons in Bavaria, Germany. 63 prisoners responded giving an account of their current challenges and expectations of the future varying from a few notes to lengthy reports over several pages. Qualitative content analysis was used to analyse the data.

While a few prisoners are optimistic about the future and keen to rebuild their lives, others worry about housing after their release and financial resources available to them. It is criticized that no pension contributions are made during their time in prison even though they work. They feel also ill-prepared to deal with new digital technologies. Concerns about health problems are wide-spread and some prisoners worry about dying imprisoned.

More needs to be done to provide older people with a perspective after their release. Pension contributions, social relations to family and friends, health support and daily living skills need to be strengthened for this group.

II.1 Inequalities in extending working life: International perspectives, Chair: Justyna Stypińska

The gender pension gap and extending working life (EWL) policies in Swiss banks, Le Feuvre, Nicky; Palomeque, Rocio

With one of the highest employment rates for older (+50) men and women, Switzerland is also characterized by a traditional gender regime. Despite equal opportunities aspirations (e.g. LEg), the share of dual career couples remains low. Due to women's chequered employment histories, the Swiss gender pension gap is one of the highest in Europe, at 40%. This paper analyses the implications of the Swiss gender regime for the adoption and implementation of extending working life (EWL) policies in specific occupational and organisational settings.

Based on a mixed-methods research design developed for the DAISIE NORFACE-DIAL project, the paper draws on secondary analysis of labour force data and on forty biographical interviews with older workers (50+) in the banking sector.

After promoting early retirement schemes and targeting older workers for downsizing, a number of Swiss banks have recently committed to retaining their older workers until full retirement age. This shift towards active ageing policies is accompanied by a shared framing of 'ageing at work' in terms of skill obsolescence and resistance to organisational change. As a result, most of our respondents were eager to distance themselves from the negative vision of the 'needy and maladapted older worker' and were therefore unlikely to avail themselves of any of the measures that were part and parcel of the new EWL policies. This mismatch is particularly problematic for those older women workers who need to extend their working lives in order to compensate for the negative effects of their discontinuous employment histories.

Inequalities in extending working life in Poland: older workers' perspective, Krygowska Nowak, Natalia; Perek Białas, Jolanta; Urbaniak, Anna

Extending working life is considered one of the desired responses to ageing of the population and shrinkage of the workforce. However, in some countries (like Poland) clear mechanisms

supporting extending working life on the country level are missing. This further increases the scope of inequalities experienced by older workers as policies on extending working life are determined on the level of individual employers.

The aim of this paper is to show what factors constitute a supportive/ unsupportive working environment from the perspective of Polish older workers employed at different sectors.

We use the Polish, qualitative component of a larger mix-methods international study Exclusion and Inequality in Late Working Life (EIWO) funded by the Swedish Research Council for Health, Working Life and Welfare (FORTE). We analyse 25 semi-structured interviews conducted between June and November 2021 with men and women aged 55-75 years old working in private and public sectors in Poland.

Findings show that there is a difference in the prevalence of factors that older workers consider supportive/ unsupportive in extending working life across employers from different sectors. Older workers working in the public sector feel less satisfied with the financial aspects of employment and more often describe practices of pushing people who reached retirement age out of the company. These findings highlight that the context of working conditions should be taken into account in policies aiming at extending working live.

The life course cube: the application of the model to analysing transitions to self-employment in later life, Franke, Annette; Krekula, Clary; Stypinska, Justyna

The emergence of a new tool to analyse life courses – the life course cube (Bernardi, Huinink and Settersten, 2019) – created a long needed space for furthering the theoretical considerations on the complexities of the life course research. The cube is a heuristic model for analysis of multilevel and multidimensional processes, in which the axes represent three dimensions of time, domains, and levels. The cube moves life course scholarship beyond the four general “paradigmatic principles” first suggested by Glen Elder (e.g., 1994), which have been essential for the field of life course research, but do not offer an integrated view of life course processes.

Until now, the model of life course cube has not been applied to empirical data in a systematic way, and particularly not to qualitative data. The aim of this paper is to address this void and evaluate a new way of application of this theoretical concept in qualitative life course research. Using the empirical data (qualitative interviews) from three countries (Sweden, Poland and Germany) from a research project “MOMENT – Making of mature entrepreneurs” we assess the usability of the theoretical model of life course cube for the analysis of transitions to self-employment among older adults.

The analysis reveals that the cube model is effective in reviewing the totality and complexity of the life course transitions and might deeply enrich the research paradigm in life course studies. Moreover, our paper draws attention to shortcomings of the model for qualitative data.

Is Retirement More Unequal Than We Think? Thompson, Daniel

Despite increased scholarly and policy interest in income inequality, our knowledge of inequality in later life is relatively limited. One challenge to studying inequality in older age groups is that income sources that are important in later life, including pensions and retirement accounts, may be poorly captured by household income surveys. In this study, we investigate income inequality among the older population in the United States, focusing on

how measurement error affects retirement income estimates and its impact on summary measures of inequality.

We use a rich dataset that links respondents in the 2018 Survey of Income and Program Participation with administrative records from the Social Security Administration and Internal Revenue Service.

We find systematic, nonclassical measurement error in survey-reported retirement income, particularly from pensions and retirement accounts. Due to these patterns of measurement error, income inequality estimates are considerably higher using administrative records instead of survey-reported data. Additional analyses show the effects of measurement error when estimating between- and within-group inequality across racial-ethnic and education groups.

The results show that income inequality among those aged 65 and over is considerably higher than SIPP estimates suggest. The downward bias associated with measuring income inequality among older Americans could worsen in the future given the shift from defined-benefit to defined-contribution retirement plans.

II.2 Systemic ageism – origins, spread, consequences and how to challenge it, Chair: Katri Keskinen

Ageism is a societal problem based on categorising people because of their age. As such, it produces organizations of people into hierarchical orders based on their age, expected needs and contribution to the common goal. Ageism is 'done' in and through all kinds of social interactions during our life-courses, which (re)produce societal structures. Systemic ageism, manifested deep in the day-to-day practices, policies and language goes easily unnoticed and is widely accepted in the forms of mandatory retirement age and triage decisions. However, it can have deleterious consequences on all areas of life, if not exposed and addressed properly. Theories of ageism have often focused on explaining individual behaviour and biases that overlook the importance of our structured social realities and everyday practices. We propose that systemic ageism can be best understood through sociological approaches that investigate the social processes producing and reproducing discrimination and inequalities throughout the life-course.

Approaching a sociological theory of ageism - a proposal, Stefan Hopf

Much of the theoretical discussion of ageism originated in psychology. However, even empirically grounded psychological theories about the origins and drivers of ageism in individuals, such as terror-management theory, cannot be easily transferred to the societal level, where systemic ageism is of concern. At this analytical level, the key questions are which social processes and conditions (re-)produce the discriminatory distinctions between different life (st-)ages and which power relations and the associated ideology and semantics legitimise the social discrimination of older age. Drawing on work from US-American research on institutional racism and recent development of these theories in sociological research on discrimination in Germany, this presentation offers a proposal for a theoretical concept of systemic ageism. Based on a narrative review of historical and contemporary literature on discrimination against older people, the presentation will first outline how, in the interplay of individual and social dynamics, older age is systematically constituted as a devalued and

increasingly marginalised stage of life. Building on this, ageism will be conceptualized as a social power dynamic that normatively and practically places socially constructed and temporally delimited stages of life into a value hierarchy. Operationally, this dynamic is the product of the interplay between the pejorative, schematic social construction of older age and the prevailing social structures of western capitalist systems. Finally, in order to connect this approach with the theory of ageing, the presentation links the sociological discussions about discrimination with the socio-gerontological literature on ageism.

Systemic Ageism within International Policy Development on Ageing and Human Rights of Older Persons, Maria Varlamova & Katri Keskinen

Ageism is one of the most common but least acknowledged origins of prejudice, stereotypes and discrimination. It is deeply rooted within societies and expressed in everyday interactions through language, actions, and practice. Focusing on the language used within international policy development on ageing and human rights of older persons, this study examined the systemic framing and construction of ageism and older persons. The study adopted discursive gerontology approach with a special focus on the ways in which ageism and older persons were systemically framed and constructed through language used in the policy documents. The data included European Union's Green Paper on Ageing, official United Nations documents on the sessions of the Open-Ended Working Group on Ageing, and the contributions from selected Non-Governmental Organizations' (NGOs) to both entities provided in English were coded and analysed. Our analyses revealed that ageism was widely acknowledged as a barrier and contributor to inequalities and victimization among older persons in various areas of life stemming from cultural values and beliefs within the policy documents by both official bodies and NGOs. Despite acknowledging ageism as an issue, older persons were frequently framed as a vulnerable group in need of extra protection by both parties, exposing systemic othering, homogenization, and inadvertent ageism towards older persons among various stakeholders. In conclusion, ageism is deeply manifested within our societies and ourselves. If not addressed, these types of inadvertent and systemic ageism within policy development can hinder achieving human rights for older persons.

Advancing the discussion for a UN Convention on Rights of Older Persons by addressing new forms of ageism in policies Stefan Hopf, Federica Previtali, Nena Georgantzi

This presentation will discuss the risk that a new, and widely debated, United Nations convention on the human rights of older persons may reproduce forms of ageism, that have previously shaped policies on ageing. New forms of ageism, such as instrumentalization of older persons and the devaluation of older age, as part of age imperialism, are underlying discourse in ageing policies. We argue that these systemic discriminations can be overcome by using a human-right centred approach, expressing equal recognition, and emphasizing the value of older persons' social status. This exploration of subtle dynamics and conceptual challenges posed by new forms of ageism provides arguments for avoiding both positive and negative stereotypes while positioning older persons as strong, autonomous legal subjects. A so-framed international legal instrument will endorse a symbolic function and propose a new way to address new forms of ageism. Despite the absence of an international agreement among UN member states, for different governments and organizations, a UN convention on

the human rights of older persons is a necessary milestone in the path of securing equal rights in older age and fighting ageism. Our presentation wants to contribute to the ongoing debate and resolve current tensions regarding the drafting of a new convention on the human rights of older persons.

Encounters of systemic ageism in everyday practices in the labour market, Katri Keskinen

One of the most acknowledged forms of institutional ageism is the establishment of mandatory retirement age in the labour market. Although originally created to protect the welfare of older persons, it reproduces systemic ageism when individuals are forced out of the labour market because they are considered too old. As people near their retirement age, proximity to retirement starts restricting occupational possibilities such as access to (fulltime) employment, education, promotions, and rehabilitation, and narrows who gets to continue working and who does not. Providing empirical examples from qualitative longitudinal research conducted in Finland, this presentation highlights how systemic ageism in everyday interactions in the labour market constructs exit as the most favourable option for older workers and reproduces inequalities in late working life. The research is based on interview accounts of Finnish workers experiencing labour market transitions following job loss at age 50 and over. By analysing discursively and narratively the interview accounts of jobseekers, early retirees and retirees, the presentation sheds light into the encounters and processes through which individuals agentically adopt, challenge, and negotiate systemic ageism through time. Despite political efforts to extend working lives, systemic ageism in career continuation practices contributed to the reproduction of occupational possibilities, framing career continuation as the most problematic career option and exit as the most favourable one. However, individuals hoping to continue their careers can challenge the everyday systemic ageism through various discursive strategies outlined in this presentation.

II.3 Existential, spiritual & cultural questions in ageing, Chair: Jenni Spännäri

Trans temporality: the entanglement of time and space in trans adults' narratives, Bote, Marcos; Gómez Prada, Hernando Carlos; Varela, Agustina

Older transgender adults are one of the most invisible and underrepresented populations in contemporary social research, being transgender aging an underexplored field (Fredriksen-Goldsen and Muraco). From childhood through later life, transgender people suffer from some of the highest rates of discrimination and violence, which intersects with ageism as they get older. In this paper, the idea of transition is framed under the theory of queer space (Halberstam) and bodies in migrations scenario (Andalucía, 1987), understanding the body as a border crossed to contest the culturally constructed categories of sex, gender, and sexuality. Also, queerness is constituted by its difference from conventional imperatives of time, using queer time methodologically as an innovative way to understand cultural constructions of time and place and the relativity of social time. In this paper the life stories of two trans man and a trans woman are compared to explore how older transgender adults reconfigure not only manhood itself, but also the aging process, challenging their own habitus and the habitus (Bourdieu) of others, leading to political and social Trans-formation.

Transformations and Transmission – A Contextual Look at Religious Biographies of Older Adults, Kallatsa, Laura; Spännäri, Jenni; Tervo Niemelä, Kati

Introduction: Examination of religious biographies tend to show increase of religiosity towards old age. These changes in individuals do not happen in a vacuum. Religious landscapes are also in transformation, characterized by a steady decline of institutional religiosity and religious practice in most European countries and more recently in the US and Canada, too. However, there is a dire lack of detailed knowledge on how these changes in individuals and societies are intertwined.

Material and methods: This paper presents findings of the Finnish sub-project of the international five-country research project “Transmission of religion across generations.” The paper draws both on 1) three-generation interviews and 2) the contextual information gathered in the families.

Results: Key results include a view at the general trend of increased flexibility, openness, communication and tolerance over time – both in the religious views of the individuals, the roles different generations take in the family, and the cultural atmosphere in the society. Also, the results suggest that this type of flexibility is an essential factor in a successful transmission of religion or other convictions across generations.

Conclusions: The findings illustrate the complexity and contextuality of building and researching narratives of religious biographies. Ways to support flexibility and discussion in families are needed to strengthen religious transmission but also to increase connectivity and social well-being in the families. Thus, the results will contribute to future examinations on how changes in societies and families affect the religious styles and convictions of older adults.

Queering ageing in the pages of Bi Women Quarterly, Jen, Sarah; Jones, Rebecca

Critical gerontologists have called for more diverse and inclusive visions of a good old age, and especially for imaginings that do not depend on health, wealth and heterosexuality. They have suggested that LGBTQ people, alongside other marginalised groups, may have particular contributions to make to the project of reimagining ageing. In this paper, we bring together this work with Jose Muñoz’s concept of ‘cruising utopia’ to examine possibilities for imagining a more utopian, queer life course.

We present findings from a narrative analysis of three issues of Bi Women Quarterly (BWQ), a grassroots online bi community newsletter with an international readership. Three issues published between 2014 and 2019 have focused on the intersection of aging and bisexuality. The dataset consists of 40 short reflective essays, poems and letters.

We identified several ways in which the authors told counter-narratives that queered normative visions of successful ageing. They queered norms around the stability of sexual and gender identities. They challenged current forms of LGBT activism. They embraced and celebrated ageing, through such activities as crowning ceremonies, and directly addressed and contemplated death. Finally, they queered the narrative form, by giving accounts of personal experience that were dreamlike, poetic or inconclusive.

We conclude that counter-normative spaces, such as activist newsletters, offer valuable resources to progress the wider project of reimagining successful ageing more inclusively.

Deprived of the Queer Future: Cultural Discourses on Gendered Ageing in Nick Payne's *Elegy*, Shevchenko-Hotsuliak, Inesa

In recent years, the intersection of feminism with the critical study of old age has led to the emergence of a more diverse discourse of ageing that includes 'non-normative' conceptions of old age. This trend has resounded in various art forms, and particularly in theatre, which has put older women with alternative sexualities and identities centre stage. Embedded in this cultural and artistic transformation is a discussion of queer ageing and "queer temporality", which, as argued by queer theorists, differ from the heterosexual perception of time (Freeman, 2007; Halberstam, 2005). This paper offers a close reading of *Elegy* (2016), a futuristic play by the British playwright Nick Payne, through the angle of ageing and theatre studies in its intersection with gender and queer theories. The analysis presented shows how by using the technique of reverse chronology Payne's play restores the lost queer identity of one of the main protagonists, and renders the lives of ageing lesbian women visible and meaningful. The study also considers the play's complex exploration of memory in connection with the creation of the older person's identity; and, regarding this theme, it brings into question the ethics of some scientific practices that promote the successful ageing discourse. The paper concludes that although the play's plot fosters traditional views of ageing as physical and mental decline (Gullette, 2004), its non-naturalistic structure opens up possibilities for reconsidering later life *through* a great diversity of experiences and *despite* the limitations of its traditional (and often ageist, sexist and heteronormative) images.

Somewhere over the rainbow? Older LGBT+ People's Housing (with and without care support) in the UK, King, Andrew

Studies suggest that LGBT+ people in the UK want two principal options related to their housing as they get older: (1) LGBT+ accredited housing whereby housing and care support options are given some form of accreditation that they are equal and respectful of the lives and needs of LGBT+ people; and/or (2) LGBT+ affirmative housing which are housing communities that specifically meet the needs and wants of older LGBT+ people.

This paper presents evidence from a study that is using Actor Network Theory (ANT) to exploring the ways that these housing schemes effect change.

The paper draws on interviews with three LGBT+ accreditation scheme operators in the UK, as well as an analysis of materials used to encourage participation in the schemes and raise awareness of them amongst older LGBT+ people. The paper also draws on interviews with LGBT+ affirmative housing scheme residents and operators.

The results are grouped into three core themes: mapping the actors; the process of equality translation; and the role of intermediaries and mediators.

Conclusions

Overall, the results illustrate the complex network of relations required to create LGBT+ inclusivity in housing (with and without care) later in life. Suggestions are made about what this means for future research and policy agendas. The paper therefore adds to the literature about LGBT+ ageing and emergent studies of housing and care in later life.

III.1 Ageing and the labour markets in Europe: skills, trajectories and wellbeing, Chair: Dirk Hofäcker

Labour market trajectories of older unemployed in Germany and their impact on financial security in old age Hofäcker, Dirk; Seitz, Björn

Faced with demographic ageing, conditions of work and retirement have fundamentally changed for older unemployed people in Germany. Consistent with other European countries, policy makers no longer focus on early retirement for these people but on their return to work (“active ageing”). Against this background, the conducted study analyses the consequences of this policy change for the retirement pathways of people that experienced unemployment from the age of 50. To this end, longitudinal data from the “German Pension Fund” are used. The resulting sample includes 45,000 randomly selected individuals of the 2004, 2007, 2010, 2014 and 2017 retirement cohorts. Based on a combination of sequence and cluster analysis, 15 clusters were identified that differ from one another mainly in the relative distribution of employment and unemployment after age of 50 as well as the actual age of retirement. One main result of the study is the emergence of returns to work, even after longer periods of unemployment in later employment life. While such patterns yield higher pension returns, a significantly worsened situation is evident for the long-term unemployed which do not manage to return to the labour market. These people retire later than previous cohorts, but are simultaneously exposed to more restrictive regulations on unemployment benefit and pension entitlements. Particularly this group bears a high risk of old-age poverty. In sum, while some older individuals benefit from the policy changes towards “active ageing”, others fall behind, thus widening the gap in pension inequality.

Labour Market Participation and Familial Caring Activities of Older Adults in Germany:
Competitive, Complementary or Independent Roles? Mergenthaler, Andreas

Introduction: Rising labour market participation and changing patterns of retirement transitions have led to a prolonged working life in Germany. Still, it is unclear how this phenomenon interacts with other areas of work, especially informal helping within the family. Thus, this paper examines the effect of family caring on paid work among older adults and shed light on the question of whether those roles are competitive, complementary or independent.

Material and methods: Three waves of the survey “Transitions and Old Age Potential” (TOP) were used. The sample comprises a total 2,280 cases with 6,184 observations. Average weekly hours of paid work were used as the outcome. Frequencies of (grand)child caring and caring for a chronically sick relative represent the main predictors. Multi level mixed effects Poisson regression was applied including covariates (e.g. gender, subjective health, educational level) and interaction terms.

Results: For both genders, a negative effect between daily (grand)child caring and working hours can be observed which accumulates over time indicating a competitive relationship. With regard to caring for a chronically sick relative, a negative effect on the weekly hours of paid work could only be observed for men while the findings remain inconsistent for women.

Conclusions: Family caring could lead to conflicts with prolonged labour force participation in both men and women. Therefore, ageing policies should focus on compatibility of family and working life in older adulthood.

Self employment after age 50 as a path to health and wellbeing? Jandrić, Jakov; Lain, David; Loretto, Wendy; van der Horst, Mariska

UK policymakers increasingly see self-employment as a potential path to healthy extended working lives. Self-employment is seen as offering more control and autonomy over employment in older age, thus having potential health and well-being benefits. While aggregate statistics suggest that self-employment is relatively common amongst older people, little research has been being conducted exploring the lived experiences of this group.

This presentation presents emerging findings from qualitative interviews with 40 self-employed individuals aged 50+, interviewed as part of the UKRI Healthy Ageing Challenge funded project 'Supporting Healthy Ageing at Work'. A quota sample was devised to ensure a diverse range of interviewees based on gender, occupation, geographical location and age. Interviews were conducted using Zoom, with each one lasting around one and a half hours. They explored a broad range of topics, including education/work, relationships, household circumstances and caring responsibilities.

Preliminary findings suggest that self-employment represented an opportunity to continue working for some individuals who struggled in their previous organisational settings, by providing them with more control and autonomy. Uncertainties intrinsic to being self-employed, which were further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, however, raise concerns for the financial well-being of older self-employed workers, especially among those without wider household or family financial support.

One underappreciated aspect is the sheer diversity of self-employment in older age, which ranges from work within the gig economy to highly paid consultancy. This diversity is also reflected in potential health and well-being benefits and harms.

Supporting healthy ageing at work: managing less visible aspects of healthy ageing at work, Airey, Laura; Jandrić, Jakov; Loretto, Wendy; Steffan, Belinda; van der Horst, Mariska

One in three workers in the UK are aged 50+, a figure that is set to rise in the coming decades. Almost half of those aged 50-64 have at least one long term health condition. For 1 in 5 older workers who stop working before State Pension Age, health problems are the main reason why they left their job. However, with the right workplace supports in place, health need not be the main barrier for older people to be able to remain in work.

The Supporting Healthy Ageing at Work (SHAW) study adopts a co design approach to involve older workers in the development and testing of a range of innovative workplace health interventions to support the health and well being of workers over 50. The SHAW study is working with three case study partner organisations in finance, manufacturing and social care sectors, and self employed individuals.

This presentation offers an overview of emergent findings from Stage 1 of the research, a qualitative dataset collected via 132 in depth, semi structured interviews with workers over 50. Interviews focused particularly on 'hidden health' issues that are often overlooked in workplace health interventions, addressing issues including: menopause; cognitive ageing;

mental health and well being; financial well being; and health implications of juggling paid work and informal care. Findings extend to transversal themes of line manager efficacy, psychological safety, internalised ageism, participants' neo liberal view of health and variability of organisational support. We also consider the impact of Covid 19 on how healthy ageing at work is, and can be, supported.

How do work history and gender influence the usage and proficiency of digital technologies among older people? Buscicchio, Giulia; Carlo, Simone

The ageing of the population is a global trend that is challenging the whole society, producing massive transformations involving nearly all social sectors worldwide. Italy, in particular, is one of the countries with the highest average age among its citizens. Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) seem to be useful tools to pursue active ageing thanks to their potential for inclusion. The empowerment of older people through the usage of ICT is itself influenced by their both formal (e.g. work environment) and informal (e.g. social and family life) learning process. However, there are still few studies especially in Italy investigating the role played by ICT in active ageing that account for key elements such as job and social conditions. This study presents the results of a mixed methods research on the relationship between job status and occupational pattern, gender and technological endowments, skills, and the use of ICT by older people. A sample of 900 Italians aged 65 74 and 20 in depth interviews were used for the analyses. The research was conducted between December 2013 and April 2014. The results showed that on the one hand, gender, working condition and professional level have a different weight in determining the technological endowment, the frequency of use of the Internet, PC and Social Networks, on the other hand, gender, income and education have a weight in the formation of computer skills.

III.2 Towards more inclusive research during pandemic times and beyond: learnings from participatory approaches in ageing research, Chairs: Anna Urbaniak and Anna Wanka

This symposium presents research from diverse projects that implemented participatory approaches in research with older adults. Papers contribute to ongoing debates on employing innovative participatory research methods with older adults by addressing the need for more inclusive and responsive research strategies. The role of individual experiences, as well as the challenges and benefits of traditional and digital participatory approaches with older adults are at the core of the symposium presentations and discussions .

Representation, methods and motives Action research in gerontological social work, Vingare, Emme-Li & Krekula, Clary

The motives for conducting participatory action research (PAR) are usually based either on the ambition to give a voice to a group of people who need to be heard, or to gain access to knowledge in a group that the researchers themselves are not part of. In this presentation, these issues are raised in relation to representation. The more specific purpose is to investigate whether the motives for using PAR are fulfilled in studies where older people constitute co-researchers. PAR is based on participation, inclusion and democracy, and on the

fact that knowledge must be sought in several ways. However, the ambition to include user groups in research has led to various forms of challenges and resulted in debates about epistemology, power relations between researchers and co-researchers, and validity in research results. This presentation analyses how PAR used in collaboration with older people is motivated and designed over a twenty-year period.

A search of the database Sociological Abstracts shows that articles on action research in social work with the elderly were first published in 1955. During the first 45 years, only a few articles were published, after which there was a sharp increase after the turn of the millennium. This presentation analyses all articles published during the 2000s, a total of 84 pieces. The key words used are "social work", "action research" and "older people". These are combined to find the articles analysed. The analysis is based on a critical participation perspective that includes questions about gender, ethnicity, old age, health and functional ability. The analysis also raises questions about how representation is problematized and whether the groups that were intended to be included also are the ones who are mentioned. The article contributes with new empirical and theoretical knowledge about how notions of older people and aging affect methodological strategies and considerations, e.g. on inclusion and exclusion. The presentation highlights the importance of problematizing issues of representation in the design of projects based on PAR as a method.

Involving the community in ageing policy design: The Cascais Protocol, Gustavo Sugahara, Marta Matos, Inês Santos, Sara Canha

As observed in several other metropolitan peripheries in Europe, Cascais' – a municipality in Lisbon's metropolitan area - unprecedented demographic change poses unparalleled challenges to the public administration. At the municipalities' request a participatory action research project was undertaken

to produce a diagnostic, a strategy and an action plan for ageing, old-age, and social policies. Using the lenses of critical gerontology, this paper aims to describe the protocol applied in Cascais and its preliminary findings.

Data was collected from 12 out of 18 workshops conducted with 6 'reference groups', between February and April-2022. The number of participants in each reference group ranged from 5 to 14 (n=53). This paper reports on three main data sources, (i) a paper-based inquiry, distributed before each session, (ii) notes from the research team, and (iv) a transcription of the audio recorded

(with an average duration of 1,5h). The main topic for the workshops 1 and 2 were ageism and the age-friendly framework in the context of Cascais, respectively.

When asked if they ever felt discriminated against due to his or her age, 68% (36) replied no. There was a significant change when the participants were asked about witnessing age discrimination, 58% (31) replied yes. Despite a general acknowledgment of diversity in ageing and disapproval of ableism,

most participants continued to negatively associate ageing to disability and dependence. The Cascais Protocol proved to be useful to expand the boundaries of ageing policies, but its replicability potential remains unclear.

Involving older adults in participatory consumer research - the case of EIT Food RIS Consumer Engagement Labs, Katarzyna Dębska, Krzysztof Klincewicz, Katarzyna Król, Oskar Lubiński, Magdalena Zatorska

The aim of the presentation is to discuss the challenges of involving older adults as participants of creative processes aimed at new product design. Older adults as participants of consumer research are rarely discussed in methodological literature, and evidence of relevant participatory approaches remains scarce. The presentation will discuss lessons learned from creative processes in which over 200 older adults worked with scientists and representatives of companies on the development of new product proposals as 42 consumer teams from 14 European countries, in the EIT Food RIS Consumer Engagement Labs project (2019-2021). The engagement of older adults in participatory co-creation activities involves challenges, linked to various forms of social exclusion. The presentation will discuss practical experiences of coping with barriers to participation, related to mobility, health, cognition and technological skills of older adults. It will also outline benefits derived by older adults participating in the process, including their creative self-efficacy and conative empowerment. Furthermore, some of the workshops were held online owing to the COVID-19 pandemics, with methodology adapted to the online videoconference format, and the presentation will discuss the challenges of digital literacy and practical ways of ensuring productive engagement in the creative development of new product ideas.

Robotics user studies with older adults: A social and ethical perspective, Braun, Maximilian; Tigard, Daniel; Breuer, Svenja

We are an interdisciplinary team of social scientists and ethicists that uses integrated, participatory methods to identify and address the diverse ethical and social aspects of technology development. One of our key use cases is GARMi[1], a humanoid assistive robotics platform for potential future use by older adults. We would like to share our experiences and receive feedback on ongoing user studies where robotics engineers will measure interactions between the robotic system and older adults.

Our project adopts an “embedded ethics”[2] methodology, in which we explore ethical and social dimensions of the development work as it progresses. We accompany the quantitative user studies with qualitative interviews and ethnographic observations to not only elicit and capture the voices and concerns of future users, but also to examine interaction dynamics between engineers, test users and technology in situ and to critically investigate the intentions and assumptions behind the user trials more generally.

A first major point of collaboration was designing the first user studies with the robotics systems. The developers aim to evaluate the interactions and user acceptance quantitatively. Through our involvement, we are able to contribute to the user studies a qualitative perspective that mitigates the potential simplification of user experiences that might come with purely quantitative assessments. We also co-created with the developers a recruitment strategy for the trials aiming to capture the diversity of potential users.

We offer some practical insights and reflections on an interdisciplinary, diversity-oriented approach to user studies with medical staff and older adults.

Memory-guided city walks with older migrant workers: Reflections on participatory research in ageing studies, Monika Palmberger

In this paper I reflect on memory-guided city walks with older migrant workers who came to Vienna, Austria, as young adults in the 1960s and 1970s and its potential for participatory research. Of particular interest are moments of arrival as they are remembered today and the gradual appropriation of the city, as well as the transformation of urban spaces and the production of social places.

Memory-guided city walks allow researchers and research participants to spend several hours together, thereby creating an informal and friendly relationship much more easily than is possible in a conventional interview setting. Such walks can be combined with visual methods: for example, in this particular research, I combined them with photographs and mapping. Thereby they invite participants to become co-creators of research.

In my research, with older migrants, memory-guided city walks allowed for shared reflections on the past, linking memories and narratives thereof connected to certain places. As the histories of migrant workers is rarely publicly remembered and still widely unnoticed, visiting places of the past together offers the opportunity to share narratives that would otherwise remain unheard.

My research shows that narratives of the past are often bound to particular places and to movement between places. Places become meaningful once they are connected to personal memories of past times. Migrants' narratives and memory places reflect the migrants' mobility and their multilocal pasts. These findings question the continuing concentration on memory and place in a tight national framework and ask for innovative and participatory research approaches.

III.3 Cognition in older age, meanings and experiences of cognitive impairment, Chair: Marcos Bote

What matters for cognition in older age: formal social participation or social connectedness? A longitudinal study using SHARE data, Andreia, Paiva; Cunha, Cláudia; Delerue Matos, Alice; Rodrigues, Paula; Voss, Gina

Previous cross-sectional research has shown that formal social participation and social connectedness positively influence older adults' cognitive function. However, studies are still unclear regarding the effects of these factors on cognition over time. Furthermore, to our knowledge, there are no longitudinal studies focusing on the interrelationship between formal social participation and social connectedness and its association with cognition.

This study aims to assess the independent association of formal social participation and social connectedness with cognitive function over time, and also to longitudinally investigate how their interrelationship acts on cognition. We hypothesize that each factor is positively related to cognition over time, and when the interrelationship between the two is considered, both aspects are critical for high cognition scores. We use data from the three waves (4, 6 and 8) of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Our sample includes 86395

respondents aged 50 years and older at the time of the interview. Linear mixed-effects models were applied.

The results show that middle-aged and older adults who participate in formal social activities have a less pronounced cognitive decline than their peers. Furthermore, over time, only formal social participation is able to play a better protective role against a steep cognitive decline.

Formal social participation has a protective role against the cognitive decline of middle-aged and older adults. These findings support the need for social policies that promote participation in formal social activities as it has long-term benefits for cognitive health.

Beyond the horizon of individual body – representations of prevention, diagnosis and impact of Alzheimer's disease in the narrative of older adults, Hasmanová Marhánková, Jaroslava
Any serious illness affects the environment and lives of the close ones of the person experiencing such condition. However, this paper argues that in the case of Alzheimer's disease (AD), the experience of people surrounding those who were diagnosed with AD and the permeability of the impacts of this disease between bodies represent the key frameworks for how AD is conceptualized in public discourses and in the narratives of older adults.

The analysis combines two sources of data to investigate the representations of AD. Thematic analysis of documents published by Czech governments that mention the topic of AD and/or dementia and books (manuals) regarding AD/dementia that have been published in Czech language between 2016-2020 (12 books) has been conducted together with the analysis of 25 in-depth interviews with people age 65+. Our analysis focused on the way the prevention, diagnosis and impact of AD is depicted and how the role of different actors is constructed.

The paper identifies different ways the boundary between individual and social responsibility, health and bodies is constructed as permeable in the narratives of older adults and in the representations of AD/dementia in public discourses. The paper strives to expand our understanding of "contagion" beyond the notion of infection and biological contagion. Based on the qualitative analysis of the way AD is depicted in the public discourses and in the narratives of older adults the paper explores how the idea of social "contagiousness" is incorporated into the ideas of prevention, diagnosis and impact of AD.

Using walking / go along interviews with older people, including people living with dementia:

A systematised review of the research literature, Bartlett, Ruth; Haughen, Ingebjørg

Walking / go along interviews are increasingly used in qualitative research studies to explore various phenomena, including the experience of disability. The method involves a researcher walking or travelling alongside a participant in their local neighbourhood and asking questions along the way. It enables researchers to generate data about a person's relationship with themselves and others, as well as the place in which they live. The method is known to place risks on both participant and researcher, and so the rationale for using walking / go along interviews must be examined.

We undertook a synthesized review of scientific evidence on the use of walking / go along interviews with adults in a vulnerable situation, defined as those 'at risk' of discrimination, harm, or abuse due to disability and/or age. The full review included 23 articles but for this conference presentation we focus on nine articles, which included older people and/or people living with dementia. The thematic synthesis method was used to organize and analyze data. Five themes were identified; they were (1) shifts in power dynamics (2) making things known and knowable (3) revealing barriers in the environment (4) embodied knowledge (of place), and (5) being-one. An overall synthesis of these themes culminated in the methodological insight that walking interviews are broadly aligned with applied phenomenological research. Walking / go along interviews is a tool favored by scholars who wish to advance knowledge of the connection between micro-experiences, meso-movements, and macro-change.

Everyday Life and Social Contacts of Dementia and Non-Dementia Residents over 80 Years in Long-Term Inpatient Care – Effect of Staffing, Zirves, Melanie

The proportion of the population over 80 years of age as well as the population suffering from dementia at this age is rising rapidly in Germany. The impact of staffing levels and staff qualification on residents' ability to organize their everyday life and maintain social contacts has not been analyzed to date. The study conducted therefor examines the relationship between the staff-to-resident ratio for registered nurses and nursing home residents with and without dementia, focusing on residents older than 80 years of age.

Secondary data collected in the cooperative web-based learning project inQS (indikatorengestützte Qualitätsförderung) were used (n = 1782, mean age = 88.14). In addition, structural data were collected from 30 long-term care facilities of the Diocesan Caritas Association in Germany. We formed a sum score from variables measuring residents' abilities to independently organize their everyday life and maintain social contacts. It was used as the dependent variable. A multi-level regression analysis was performed while data were assigned to two levels: resident level and facility level.

For residents without dementia, the ratio of registered nurses, and for residents with dementia, segregated care were the strongest predictors for residents to maintain their everyday life and their social contacts.

If the facility's staff-mix is aligned with the residents' individual case mix, the successful implementation of the frequently demanded resident-centered care becomes viable. This may also improve residents' control over their individual organization of everyday routines and the maintenance of social contacts.

The experiences of older people with cognitive impairment during the COVID-19 pandemic in England, Beach, Brian; Zaninotto, Paola

The number of older people living with cognitive impairment is expected to grow in coming decades, which poses challenges to health services. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic presented additional challenges that might have impacted such people in disproportionate ways.

This research explores the experiences of people across three cognitive function groups (no impairment, mild impairment, and dementia) with respect to social and health impacts and inequalities during the COVID-19 pandemic. The work draws primarily on data from two waves of the English Longitudinal Study of Ageing (ELSA) COVID-19 sub-study collected in 2020.

Findings cover a range of outcomes of interest, including: shielding and self-isolation; access to health and care services; changes in lifestyle behaviours during the pandemic; and the impacts on mental health, wellbeing, and other psychosocial measures. We also examine the role of socioeconomic status, geography, and key comorbidities in shaping outcomes. We find that differences among cognitive function groups vary according to both outcomes and time; for example, people with dementia were around 2.4 times more likely to be shielding in June/July than those with no impairment, but no difference was found for November/December.

On certain measures, people with dementia fared similarly to those with no impairment during the pandemic. Greater attention is required, however, to supporting those with mild impairment and those with dementia who have not received a formal diagnosis. Policy must also continue to tackle the inequalities that impact older people in England across regional and socioeconomic groups.

IV.1 Experiences of ageing during COVID-19 Pandemic, Chair: Andrea Schmidt

Older people in Austria during the COVID-19 pandemic: vulnerability vs. active participation, Schmidt, Andrea; Stumpfl, Sophie

During the past two years, older people have been in public spotlight yet mainly from a perspective of vulnerability their active contributions were neglected. Further, gender differences were largely ignored in public discourse, and a differentiation between the younger old and the oldest old hardly took place. Material and methods: Using Zaidi et al.'s active ageing framework, the study uses data from the Survey on Health, Ageing and Retirement (SHARE) from the early stages of the pandemic (autumn 2020) to provide an analysis of the younger old in two groups (55-64 vs. 65-79 years). Data from Austria were published recently and have thus far been rarely used in cross-country comparisons. Results: Almost half of women in the age group 55-64 years in Austria experienced changes in employment status, compared to a third among men. Most men in this age group reduced voluntary engagement during the crisis, while four out of ten women increased it. In the age group 65-79 years, half of women and half of men reduced their volunteering activities. Six percent of men, and 17 percent of women had no personal contacts during the first six months of the pandemic. Conclusions: The study contextualises the findings within the general gerontological discourse and the extant literature, highlighting the heterogeneity of older people's experiences during the pandemic along gender as well as questions of intersectionality. Conclusions about age as a separate analytical category and implications for ageist perception patterns are discussed in turn.

IM/AGE 19: (In)visible and (Un)heard? – Older Guests in Political Talk Shows on the Covid 19 Pandemic in Germany in 2020, Bowen, Catherine; Franke, Annette; Kessler, Eva Marie; Myrczik, Janina

Despite calls to include older people in societal decision making, the extent to which older adults – as disproportionately affected group in the COVID 19 pandemic – have participated in the pandemic related public debate is unknown. We investigated older guests (65+ years) on political talk shows as an important arena of public debate. We examined how often older adults appeared as guests, their characteristics, and how older versus younger guests discussed the pandemic

Judges assessed all guests' age, gender, migration experience, functional aids, and professional background on all episodes of the four most watched political talk shows in Germany between January 1 to December 31, 2020 (N=136 episodes, K=754 guests). We used an exploratory sequential mixed methods approach and frame analysis on all episodes featuring older guests (n=37), to identify how guests discussed the pandemic, and to assess differences in positions between older and younger guests.

Older guests rarely appeared (9.6% of guests) and if, they were majorly male, young old, German born professionals with no functional aids. Rather than appearing as 'peer advocates' older guests framed the pandemic similarly to younger guests, with a tendency to more strongly address disproportionate restrictions of civil liberties in society.

One prominent part of German media failed to include the diverse voice of a population most affected by the COVID 19 pandemic in 2020 in the public debate. Differences between how older and younger guests discussed the pandemic may reflect their privileged background as well as generational differences in attitudes toward government.

Close kin influence on anti-COVID-19 precautionary behaviours and vaccination acceptance of older individuals, Arpino, Bruno; Bordone, Valeria; Di Gessa, Giorgio

The family plays a central role in shaping healthy behaviours of its members through social control and support mechanisms. Our study investigates if and to what extent partner and adult children matter for older people in taking on precautionary behaviours and vaccination during the COVID-19 pandemic in Europe. While family relationships may be responsible for more physical contacts and thus higher infection risk, partner and children might exert both a control and a support role in adopting precautionary behaviours and vaccinate.

Drawing on data from the SHARE Corona Survey (waves 1 and 2) and SHARE wave 8, we carry out a set of logistic models to understand the determinants of taking on precautionary behaviours (e.g., wearing a mask, keep physical distance, less family visits) and vaccine acceptance during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Having close kin, and especially having a partner, is associated with a higher probability of adopting anti-COVID precautionary behaviours. This is consistent with the literature on social control and social support. As geographical proximity might drive these results (i.e., living with partner, but possibly further away from children), we carried out robustness checks accounting for kin availability and coresidence.

Kin positively impact on precautionary behaviours and vaccine acceptance among older people. Thus, policy makers and practitioners may differently address kinless individuals when

promoting public policy measures. Our study provides relevant empirical evidence in view of the next phases of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Health-related inequalities in internet access and usage among older adults before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in Germany, Grates, Miriam

The COVID-19 pandemic has pushed digital activities forward. On the one hand, older adults with health restrictions might have seen a particular benefit in using the internet during the pandemic. On the other hand, past studies have shown that the worse the health status is rated, the lower the access and usage rates. This presentation explores the impact of health on internet access and regular usage for social and informational purposes among older adults before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Cross-sectional data from the German Ageing Survey from 2017 and 2020 was used. Participants aged 65 years and older were included ($N(2017) = 3,252$, $N(2020) = 3,099$). Descriptive and logistic regression analyses were conducted.

Internet access rates and the frequency of internet usage for social and informational purposes have increased in 2020 compared to 2017. After controlling for gender, age, education, income, household size and perceived availability of potential supporters, poor and average self-rated health was significantly associated with lower likelihood of internet access only in 2017. In both waves, poorer health was associated with less frequent internet usage for maintaining social contacts and information seeking.

While impact of health on internet access seemed to decrease, health resources were still influencing the frequency of internet usage for social and informational purposes during the pandemic. Older adults with poorer health might be less able to gather important information and compensate for contact restrictions using digital tools. This group may be at risk of exclusion.

Robinson Crusoe: less or more depressed? With whom and where to live in a pandemic if you are above 50, Berniell, Inés; Laferrère, Anne; Mira, Pedro; Pronkina, Elizaveta

Did the first wave of the Covid-19 epidemic and the various lockdown measures taken by European governments in the spring of 2020 impact individuals aged 50 and over differently according to their living arrangements and housing conditions? Focusing on three indicators of mental well-being, depression, loneliness and trouble sleeping, this paper answers the question using data on Europeans interviewed in the SHARE Corona Survey, fielded right after the first wave of the pandemic in June-July 2020, linked longitudinally with two previous waves of SHARE (2013 and 2015). We find that the first wave of the pandemic changed the association between mental health and living arrangements and housing conditions. New to this pandemic period, the mental well-being of those who lived only with a spouse declined relative to the general population aged 50+. Relatedly, there was a protective impact for parents of having (adult) children in the same building as opposed to children, however close, who were not co-residing. Finally, living in cities and in multi-unit housing also led to a decrease in mental well-being relative to the general population aged 50+.

IV.2 Community and well-being of older people in Europe, Chair: Outi Jolanki

Social inclusion from an intersectional perspective: Evidence from a municipality in Switzerland, Li, Yang; Spini, Dario

In Switzerland, 38% of the adult population experience loneliness, which is more prevalent among older adults and individuals with a migration background. While past interventions have helped reduce loneliness by fostering social connections, these interventions were often based on unidimensional and broad demographic categorizations (e.g. older adults or foreigners), neglecting the intersectional and multiplicative nature of social identities, thereby limiting the precision of interventions to enhance social inclusion. Using primary data collected in 2019 from a longitudinal participatory action research project (n=1,360), we sought to understand the extent to which intersectional social identities combined to shape risks of loneliness in a local municipality in western Switzerland. Employing innovative multilevel techniques from social epidemiology, we found that 56% of the variance between intersectional groups was explained by multiplicative identities (age x gender x nationality x education) – above and beyond the additive effects of social identities (age + gender + nationality + education). In addition, we identified that individuals who were non-Swiss and aged 65+ and male and have primary educational attainment only were most at risk of loneliness and would be logical intervention targets to reduce loneliness. Study findings suggest that future research and interventions on building more inclusive societies may benefit from understanding the population's intersectional identities for more precisely targeted outreach and tailored communications to enhance inclusion based on the intersectional identities of the most vulnerable populations.

The impact of generativity on volunteering among the very old in Germany, Micheel, Frank

Volunteering is a key element for healthy ageing and intergenerational solidarity in ageing societies. It has been discussed that generativity represents a strong motive for volunteering (Son & Wilson, 2011). However, it is less clear if this motivation is still present among very old adults.

Empirical analyses are based on representative data referring to the very old population in the federal state North Rhine-Westphalia (NRW80+) in Germany. The analytic sample consists of 1,533 men and women aged 80 years and older. Multivariate analyses consider volunteering as dependent binary variable. Generativity, measured by three items, represents the main effect controlling for socio-demographic (age, gender and educational attainment), health-related ((instrumental) activities of daily living) and social aspects (social network and perceived social cohesion).

One in eight respondents report volunteer involvement within the last twelve months. About one in two volunteers once per week, most of them close to home. The bivariate effect size of generativity on volunteering is quite substantial (Cohen's $d = .39$). Multivariate analyses considering all control variables confirm this significant effect (average marginal effect of 3 percentage points per scale unit).

Generativity has emerged as a relevant factor in the decision to volunteer. A forward-looking ageing policy is advised to create supportive structures for regular volunteering in the immediate environment among people in very old age.

Autonomy of older people in rural areas - Perspectives between independence and dependence, Weigt, Julia

The older people in rural areas today can live into their 100s. Access to care infrastructures are becoming important topics in the everyday lives of older people. What role does autonomy play in the lives of older people? This question, among others, is answered in the context of a research project. The project is embedded in the program "Villages and Responsibility" at the University of Vechta.

The qualitative research design integrates group discussions and interviews in two villages in Brandenburg, Germany. Interviews were conducted with experts and older people. The data collection period began in 2017 and ended in 2019. The data sample consists of seven group discussions and seven individual interviews. The data analysis was based on the documentary method.

In the self-organization of care, group contexts are an essential component for the older people in the village. Disguised as a „coffee klatsch“, important information is shared and mutual support is provided. Through binding membership, group contexts convey a sense of security in the village. The data show that the group contexts have a very exclusive character. A self-evident support in terms of care is not to be taken for granted in the village neighborhood.

The groups are informally organized. It turns out that access to the groups remains exclusive and is related to preconditions. The implicit exclusive character defines the group. The group assumes the function of shelter and provides security.

Spatial inclusion of nursing home residents – cases and reflections from Denmark, Andersen, John; Bilfeldt, Annette

For decades the dominant paradigm in Denmark for spatial planning and design of nursing homes has been: “living in quietness.” Furthermore, nursing homes have been separated from city life. Nevertheless, new principles emphasizing nursing home residents’ access to social life and participation in intergenerational city life have emerged in the last decade. The paper introduces how this trend manifests in national or municipal planning and includes cases: 1. A social housing company in Copenhagen is building nursing homes with architecture that stimulates intergenerational contact. Youth flats, a kindergarten, roof gardens for school pupils, and a town square for generations with a cafe in front of the nursing home make it possible for residents to meet citizens from the neighbourhood. 2. In Frederiksberg municipality, which is a member of WHO's Global Age-Friendly Cities, a nursing home and the local football club are going to share areas inside and outside the nursing home to facilitate intergenerational meetings. 3. Architectural reconstruction of several public nursing homes with new living rooms designed to be meeting places. This has been initiated to avoid residents

being unwillingly isolated and encourage spontaneous socializing among residents, visiting relatives, and employees.

Taking control – building an inclusive community for older people, Jolanki, Outi

The study has adopted a socio-spatial approach and the concept of collective agency to study how older people develop and build together a senior collaborative community in their search for a good place to live in in old age. The study also employs ideas coming from geographical gerontology and humanistic geography on meaning of spaces and places on inclusion of older people in society.

Data come from a longitudinal qualitative data collected in a collaborative senior apartment block 2014-2018. Data comprises face-to-face interviews of 19 residents (14 women, 5 men) with age 66-84 at the beginning of the data collection. Analysis was conducted with discourse analysis.

Development of the senior community was a process with ups and downs. The community did not mean the same thing for the residents, but still provided a living environment which enabled enacting agency, being able to have effect on the development of the community and to use residents' resources and skills for a common good.

Older people need to be seen as agents with ability and resources to contribute to the society and to act together to build communities which provide good living environment in later life

IV.3 National and local policies and practices of care: Varieties of institutional care, Chair: Jolanta Perek- Białas

Financing long term care (LTC) in Europe: reflections on age related differences in preferences and expectations for LTC financing models, Comas Herrera, Adelina; Ilinca, Stefania; Kadi, Selma; Simmons, Cassandra

Demographic change alongside mounting pressure on working age individuals to finance the current long term care (LTC) system have raised the issue of intergenerational equity and how LTC systems should sustainably be financed.

Using early results from the InCARE survey (data collected September 2021 to February 2022) across European countries, we investigate how expectations and preferences for LTC financing design vary across age groups (18 29, 30 59, 60 90). We further compare InCARE survey data to the 2007 Eurobarometer 67.3 (from which the InCARE survey was modelled), to discern whether preferences for LTC financing have changed over time across age groups.

Early results suggest that while support for LTC insurance remains high amongst all age groups, it has declined slightly since 2007. Support for using assets to pay for care has also declined, particularly among younger individuals. While most individuals expect to afford care through a combination of self and public financing, preference for the state to cover all or at least basic LTC costs is highest among younger individuals.

These findings emphasize the need to consider shifting preferences on LTC financing design within the broader conversation on LTC system financing and sustainability and suggest LTC financing models will need to be re envisioned in the future. Despite concerns surrounding

intergenerational equity of financing coverage, these findings suggest that younger groups subscribe to the concept of intergenerational solidarity and universal LTC coverage, more so than older adults who have higher support for ability to pay approaches.

Empowering care recipients and caregivers: evaluation of procurement documents for the delivery of care in Swedish nursing homes, Ingard, Cecilia; Lindmark, Tomas

Public sector reforms have expanded the number of subcontracted nursing homes in Europe. In Sweden, municipalities contract out nursing homes to various providers through procurement documents, while simultaneously striving for equality in care. This has placed increasing demands on caregivers, in hope of improving care recipients' empowerment and well being.

Consequently, this study has two aims: first, to investigate the prerequisites for empowering care recipients and caregivers in Swedish nursing homes, as expressed in procurement documents; second, to compare procurement documents between municipalities, to determine whether they are dissimilar based on the objective of care equality.

Empowerment theory, according to Laschinger et al. (2010). The theory contains parameters regarding care recipients and staff empowerment. Empowerment for the staff can help them to facilitate empowerment for the care recipients.

We collected six procurement documents, with attachments, from three Swedish municipalities, from 2015–2020. Deductive content analysis, based on empowerment theory regarding care recipients and caregivers, was used to analyse the documents.

The results indicated an emphasis on empowering the care recipients. The procurement documents placed multiple demands on the caregivers but barely touched on staff empowerment. The municipalities differed in how the providers competed to win the procurement.

The results highlight problematic aspects of combining the objective of equality with competition between providers. Strengthening collaboration between social workers, caregivers, and recipients are discussed in light of the sustainability of eldercare.

Challenges in Swedish elderly home care services at night time, Andersson, Katarina; Sjölund, Maria

Up to date, we know little about how home care services is organized and performed at night time. There are no official statistics of night time care or the number of older people having assistance at night. This paper aims to report from a survey with operation managers and their accounts of organization and provision of care at night.

The material consisted of a sample of 37 of Sweden's 290 municipalities, covering for urban as well as rural areas, smaller and larger municipalities as well as bigger cities. Individual telephone interviews were conducted with 41 operation managers responsible for night time care. Standardised and open ended questions were raised to capture strategies of night time home care organization and provision. The material was analysed quantitatively and qualitatively.

The results revealed similarities as well as differences in organization where smaller municipalities often had to find special solutions. The care workers had to manage emergency

alarm from the older persons as well as scheduled care work at night. The care work included a lot of car driving and insecurity at night, such as bad weather and violence in the streets. Safety and dignity were raised by the managers as important values in provision of care, both for the elderly and staff.

There were several challenges in demographic development and local politics, but also in recruitment problems and staff's working conditions. To organize for ageing in place, home care needs to be user friendly for vulnerable persons, also at night time.

Long Term Care Utilization in Europe: Examining Socioeconomic Inequalities and Societal Differences using a Two Part Multilevel Regression Model, Bilger, Marcel; Szenkurök, Viktoria; Weber, Daniela

Against the background of an ageing population and increasing pressure to reorganize care systems in Europe, the overall aim of this article is to uncover existing socioeconomic differences in the use of home care services and to measure the influence of country specific institutional and labor market factors.

We apply a two parted multilevel decomposition technique based on individual level data from the eighth wave of SHARE (Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe), which was collected in 26 countries in 2019. By considering a range of macro level indicators from the OECD and MISSOC (Mutual Information System on Social Protection), we aim to identify socio economic inequalities as an interaction between social, financial and educational resources and country specific characteristics of the institutional framework, the labor market, and structure of the care system.

Individual characteristics are decisive for the choice of care and likelihood of needing care in the first place. Furthermore, national characteristics such as the number of care beds and the proportion of women in the labor market have a strong influence on the use and type of care. For example, the availability of cash benefits and the absence of means testing are strongly associated with the use of both informal and formal care ('mixed care').

This article indicates that the implementation of appropriate institutional care policies is pivotal in eliminating the likelihood of unmet needs. Moreover, without accounting for societal differences, researchers and policymakers are unable to fully understand and address persistent inequalities in the use of home care in Europe.

The situation of elderly patients in the course of the COVID 19 pandemic in hospitals. Which contact restrictions were and are appropriate: an international comparison, Forster, Sophia
In the context of the COVID 19 pandemic, the group of the elderly¹ is considered to be particularly vulnerable. On the one hand, older people are at high risk of attaining a severe course of disease in the event of an infection. On the other hand, they also often suffer especially from the consequences of COVID 19 protective measures such as contact restrictions and bans for the very reason that access to digital communication devices is generally more restricted. Furthermore these virtual contacts are not able to avert social isolation and loneliness which in turn have a significant impact on physical and mental health. The current literature primarily analyses the situation of older people living in long term care facilities: they have to follow even stricter contact restrictions as well as being exposed to a

particularly high risk of infection due to essential nursing contacts. Special focus is placed on the group of inhabitants with additional cognitive and mental impairments.

However, the circumstances of older patients in hospitals have not been adequately discussed, even though they make up an important high risk group affected by a "situational vulnerability"²: Covid 19 related issues such as increased risk of infection through essential nursing and medical contacts as well as the high risk of social isolation due to strict contact prohibitions and isolation protocols are combined with a generally more difficult adaptation of older people to the new, unfamiliar clinical environment. Additionally older people often depend on more frequent and longer lasting hospital stays. The preexisting precarious situation in German hospitals³ has a particularly negative impact on older patients. In any case, the "elderly patient" represents an ethical high risk constellation.

The article deals with the legal regulations on contact restrictions and prohibitions in hospitals, their practical implementation by the hospital management and its effects on the physical and mental health of elderly patients. Characteristic differences between the European countries will be highlighted. Therefore various national and international aggregated data has to be compared. In addition, the reasonableness of derogatory measures – temporary restrictions on human right to ensure the human right to health in an epidemic situation – during the COVID 19 pandemic will be questioned and analyzed ethically. Has the proportionality of all protective measures been continuously checked? In the case of social isolation: have appropriate mitigating measures been introduced?

Also it will be discussed if systematic ageism of older patients has occurred during the pandemic. Finally, various concepts to avoid and reduce the negative consequences of social isolation of older patients in hospitals will be developed. Furthermore an outlook on potential developments and problems in the near future will be given.

1 "The elderly" is here defined as people aged 65 and above.

2 (Bergemann L/Frewer A, 2018)

3 There are more hospital beds in Germany compared to the European average but the ratio of nurses and doctors per hospital bed is far less compared to the European average. (Curry N/Langins M, 2020)

V.1 Age discrimination in theory and practice, Char: Justyna Stypińska

Disadvantage Across The Life Course: Using Biographical Narrative Interpretative Methods to investigate experiences of BAME older people during Covid-19 pandemic, Hewitt, Jenny

Ethnic minority older people in the UK are one of the most disadvantaged groups in terms of their health, access to health and social care services, financial security and housing quality. Yet, there is very little research exploring the experiences of this group, to understand how discriminatory experiences over the life course have contributed to current circumstances.

The aims of this ESRC-funded narrative research project were to explore the complex structural, institutional and interpersonal factors that affect ethnic minority people across the life course, employing life story interview methods to capture how these factors have affected their identities, life chances and family members. These methods allowed us to interrogate critical biographical junctures that have shaped job opportunities, access to good housing, provision of timely healthcare, and the opportunities and experiences of their wider families.

The research concluded that these inequalities have been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. We conclude that the data demonstrates how older ethnic minority people's specific experiences of structural inequalities across the life course, rooted in racism, have culminated in the disproportionate health effects we have seen during the pandemic.

Life course Legislating? Contextualising Age Discrimination, Blackham, Alysia; Riach, Kathleen

One of the underlying premises of equality law is to remedy and correct injustice and disadvantage. Yet our provocation for this paper is that age discrimination legislation fails to take into account the unique characteristics of ageing and corollaries of ageism. This has a disproportionate impact on those experiencing age discrimination who are often already marginalised through different axes of power surrounding gender, disability and socioeconomic position.

Drawing on and expanding the concept of 'linkages' synonymous with life course approaches (c.f, Elder, 1995; Settersten, 2015), we critically evaluate how a life course lens provides both (i) a way of rendering visible the current fault lines in legislative approaches to age discrimination; (ii) a means to introduce the cumulative and compounding effects of discrimination into legal practices, processes and discourses.

Drawing on UK Employment Tribunal decisions as legislative spaces where age discrimination is enacted and sanctioned, we show how the conceptual immaturity of age discrimination law results in rarefying and siloing the nature and effects of age discrimination and anatomises it from the lived experience of ageism.

Our analysis highlights the possibilities of a life course perspective through introducing three possible 'linkages' through which discrimination and its consequences can be recognised legally, possibly leading to productive forms of claiming rights, distributive justice and structural change.

Deep Ageing Clocks, regenerative medicine and the anti-ageing movement – some reflections, Stypinska, Justyna

In medicine, a biomarker is a measurable indicator of some biological state or condition. Since 2016 several predictors of chronological and biological age have been developed using machine learning (ML), deep learning (DL) and generative adversarial networks (GANs) techniques and are rapidly gaining popularity in the ageing research community. These biomarkers, so-called "deep ageing clocks", can be utilized in a variety of applications in the pharmaceutical industry, drug discovery, data economics, and synthetic patient data generation. Coupled with other significant advances in the field of regenerative medicine, these technologies mark a new era of research on biological ageing and (alleged) possibility of slowing down, stopping or even reversing ageing processes on cellular and molecular level. With the ultimate goal of increasing healthy lifespan, these AI technologies are certainly shifting how we will think about health, sickness, and ageing. The aim of this paper is to critically analyse the way age is constructed and age stereotypes reinforced by the narrative of "extending human life" present in description of the potential of AI-powered technologies within the realm of rejuvenation medicine.

The paper uses the ethnographic analysis of documents and videos from the anti-ageing movement, as well as literature analysis. Preliminary evidence suggests that the powerful narrative of technology making humans immortal by “combating” and “fighting” ageing presented within the longevity community presents a distinct case of ageism urgently calling for closer examination.

Inter-generational boundaries at risk? Contact behaviour during the COVID-19 pandemic in Austria, Gredinger, Gerald; Schmidt, Andrea; Stumpfl, Sophie; Trauner, Florian

As a result of the measures applied in the pandemic, many older people have seen their contact behaviour restricted. Findings in different age groups on the implementation of measures to combat the pandemic are of high relevance for health policy and for understanding inter-generational solidarity in crisis times.

In a representative panel survey as part of ‘The CoMix Study’ from December 2020 to April 2021 adult participants (15+) were asked about their awareness, attitudes and behaviours in response to COVID-19. Participants recorded face-to-face contacts made on the previous day, specifying certain characteristics for each contact. Contact matrices were calculated and related to (i) setting, (ii) duration, and (iii) frequency of contact to different age groups. Information on the context in which contacts took distinguished between home, work, education and other (leisure, social contacts, shopping).

The average number of contacts showed a marked reduction compared with pre-pandemic data. The largest number of contacts in all age groups took place as intra-generational contacts, i.e. within the respective own age cohort. The perception of measures is strongly associated with the average number of contacts.

The study reveals intergenerational differences in the motivations to adhere to health policy measures during the pandemic. It contributes to a better understanding of how attitudes and perceptions influence the contact behavior of older people and of younger generations.

V.2 Digitalisation and technology in ageing societies, Chair: Andreas Motel-Klingebiel

Inclusion of Older End-users in the Development Process to Counter the Grey Digital Divide, Burggmann, Anja; Eicher, Simone; Gherman, Bogdan; Hüsler, Samira-Salomé; Misoch, Sabina; Rießenberger, Katja Antonia; Ruther, Lilo; Stulens, Leen

Ageism is a pervasive social issue and affects inter alia the development of digital and technological products. Older adults are often excluded from these processes, which in turn reinforces the so-called 'grey digital divide' – a gap resulting from unequal access of older adults to information and communication technologies.

To counteract this effect, WisdomOfAge uses participatory design methods to implement the concerns of older adults in the project, creating a platform for knowledge transfer between retirees and employees. For this purpose, we heavily rely on co-creation workshops. Here, the end-users (retired experts, e.g., IT Specialists) provide input regarding the concept, the usability, and the layout throughout the whole project. The results are continuously passed on to the project’s platform developers and allowing an iterative development process. We

expect that this approach will lead to an increase in decision making power of older adults, higher levels of inclusion within design processes, and a more user-friendly platform.

The interim findings strongly indicate discrepancies between the needs of older end-users and the concept and the standardized demo versions of the platform. Adjustments are required e.g., regarding the user interfaces, the usability of the application as well as the concept description (terms of compensation, data access etc.).

Even in the early stages using a participatory approach can facilitate the integration of older adult's needs into the final product. We conclude that this approach holds the potential to mitigate the digital divide and thus help reduce ageism in technology development.

The role of intergenerational networks in the process of digital inclusion of elderly in Lithuania, Gedvilaitė-Kordušienė, Margarita; Rapolienė, Gražina

The level of IT use among older adults in Lithuania is significantly lower than in Western and Northern European countries, therefore, as increasingly more areas of public life move to the virtual sphere, technological inadequacy contributes to social exclusion in old age. This situation has only intensified in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic: older people are at increased risk to become severely ill and have to practice physical distancing, consequently becoming even more excluded from social life. However, digital technologies may offer opportunities to fulfill various social needs of the elderly. The research suggests a positive impact of media usage for the elderly. Skills in digital technologies reduce social isolation (Cotten et al. 2014) and feelings of loneliness (Pettigrew & Roberts, 2008), may serve as tools of empowerment and enablement (Hill et al. 2015). The study aims to reveal the role of intergenerational networks (adult children and grandchildren) in the process of digital technologies inclusion of older relatives. The study is based on 15 semi-structured interviews conducted in 2022 with adult children/ grandchildren who encouraged their older relatives to use technologies. The study is conducted in the framework of the project "Digital inclusion of older people" (S-MIP-21-58), funded by the Research Council of Lithuania.

What is the problem? Policy constructions of older people in the digital era, Krekula, Clary; Vingare, Emme-Li

According to the Network Readiness Index (NRI) Sweden has the greatest possibility to take advantage of digitalization in the world. The pandemic has accelerated these issues since digital media has become an increasingly essential tool in communication and thus in care relationships. In this presentation, we discuss the policy constructs of older people and family care relations and its intersection with digitalization from a critical perspective. The aim is to illustrate policy constructions in national policies regarding (a) older people and digitalization, and (b) contemporary solutions to challenges in eldercare. Furthermore, the aim is to develop an understanding of the institutionally supported and culturally influenced conceptual ideas that produce these policy constructs.

A critical approach to the policy analysis is taken to render visible problems underpinning the discursively produced knowledge within Swedish policies. Policy-as-discourse analysis, of publicly accessible documents (final reports and strategy documents from 2011-2021), are used to render visible these constructs.

The results illustrate both similarities and differences between policies within various policy areas (business and market-oriented policies, and social policies), and highlight the underpinning arguments of policymakers, related to discourses of ageing and care needs and the possible solutions to these needs. Older people are constructed as problems related to digital competence, trust and socioeconomic vulnerability. The results are discussed related to policy and knowledge gaps.

Older people are problem bearers and in the Swedish policy agenda of being the “best in digitalization” in a global comparison.

Administrative literacy in the digital welfare state: migrants navigating public services,
Safarov, Nuriyar

The digitalisation of public services brought challenges for their access and use. The previous research recognised the various resources, such as digital skills and administrative literacy that are needed for the successful use of digital services. However, the role of administrative literacy has not been much studied in linguistically and culturally diverse contexts, such as migration. This paper draws on the qualitative study of Russian-speaking migrants in Finland trying to navigate the local digital public services. By analysing the perspective of the service users, this study takes a closer look at the variety of resources that people with migrant backgrounds try to acquire to gain access to social protection. Findings demonstrate the multiple obstacles that burden or prevent access to the entitlements. The migrants’ language skills and administrative literacy appear to be more important than the digital skills for the digital public encounter

Ageing in Algorithms – The Co-Constitution of Ageing and Technology in Artificial Intelligence,
Gallistl, Vera; von Laufenberg, Roger

The last decade has seen an increase in the development of artificial intelligence (AI) for systems of care, from ambient assisted living to sensors and robotics (Queirós et al. 2017). While reviews have identified major risks of AI in elder care, such as the depersonalization of care through algorithm-based standardization, or the discrimination of minority groups through bias (Rubeis 2020), relatively little is known about how AI technologies, as socio-technical systems in use, influence the everyday lives of older adults and change their experiences of ageing.

This paper explores the co-constitution of ageing and technology (Peine & Neven, 2020) that takes place in the development, implementation, and use of AI in care settings. Using empirical data from a qualitative case study on fall detection software, the paper questions the material politics that are enacted through fall detection sensors and asks which images of ageing guide the development of AI technologies in care systems.

V.3 National and local policies and practices of care: Varieties of informal care, Chair:
Marcos Bote

Receipt of care among older parents in China: More children, more child caregivers? Shen, Ying; van der Horst, Mariska; van Tilburg, Theo G.

Adult children are expected to care for their parents in China, but what are the opportunities to do so when family sizes decrease? Guided by the intergenerational solidarity theory, we hypothesize that older Chinese parents who have more children have more child caregivers. Parents' place of residence (rural vs urban) is expected to influence this relationship. Older parents who have more daughters and more near or resident children are likely to have more child caregivers. Those who have at least one near or resident daughter-in-law are expected to have fewer child caregivers.

Data are from the 2018 China Health and Retirement Longitudinal Study (aged 65-102, mean age 76; 806 widowed and 909 married respondents). We conducted negative binomial regression analyses stratified by marital status.

Most older parents with care needs had no child caregivers, especially married older parents. Among older parents who did have child caregivers, the majority had only one. The results showed, as expected, that widowed parents who had more children had more child caregivers, but this relationship was weak. This positive relationship seemed in part to be due to being more likely to have more near or resident children. We did not find support for daughters' predominant role as caregivers or near or resident daughters-in-law's substitution effect for other children.

These findings indicate that an older care system that relies heavily on children's care provision is not realistic in China. Stronger public care systems and support systems for family care are proposed.

Who benefits from digital transformation in (health) care? Internet use and computer skills among informal carers and care recipients in Europe, Schütz, Johanna

Across Europe, informal care is an important source of long-term care provision. Governments and companies offer an increasing supply of online support and digital solutions for the domains of health and care. Large-scale evidence on the diffusion of digital technologies among older persons involved in family care is scarce. The presentation aims to investigate digital inequalities in the context of informal care and to explore the role of socio-economic aspects, health-related factors, and social-environmental factors.

Data source is the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE). Multivariate logistic regressions model the probability of having poor computer skills and the probability of not using the internet.

For both caregivers and care recipients, the following characteristics are significantly associated with a higher likelihood of being offline and having no or bad computer skills: higher age, cognitive limitations, severe impairment of close-up vision, and living in a rural area. In contrast, individuals with higher education levels, a good financial situation, who are active in the labour market, live with a partner, and have children are more likely to be 'onliners'.

To make all population groups benefit from digital transformations equally, knowledge about the characteristics of the target users and non-users is crucial. Experts and policy-makers who consider digital (health) care solutions as one remedy for reducing the burden of care and

tackling the care crisis, should consider that, to date, a large proportion of people involved in informal care are ‘offliners’.

Innovating European long-term care policies through the socio-economic support of families: a lesson from practice, Belletti, Francesco; Casanova, Georgia; Fernández Salido, Mirian; Garcés Ferrer, Jorge; Moreno, Carolina; Yghemonos, Stecy

LTC and socio-economic deprivation of families are two relevant issues in the international debate. The economic or time investment made by families in caregiving impacts on the socioeconomic status of family members in terms of economic means and social inclusion. This study analyzes the practices supported by home LTC, examining their characteristics, identifying their strengths, weaknesses, drivers, and barriers, and identifying social innovation aspects. The study takes part in the framework of the SEreDIPE project, funded by Horizon 2020 MSCA-IF-2019 (g.a.n.888102). **Material and methods:** The study provides a qualitative interpretative comparison of 22 practices from eight countries, representing the four LTC care models existing in Europe. Cross-studies aid in the development of sustainable policies. **Results:** The study highlights the differences and similarities between selected practices. The results indicate the effectiveness of integrative and coordination strategies at the macro, meso, and micro levels for developing supportive policies for family members with burdens of care. Nevertheless, the results underline the lack of a genuine focus on families' socio-economic support for providing care. The partial support provided by compensatory cash benefits or unpaid care leave schemes partially addresses the difficulties of the familial burden of care. **Conclusion:** The study recommends that fair economic compensation and social security benefits be incorporated into innovative and sustainable strategies for supporting caregiving in LTC and welfare schemes.

Social, cultural and individual facets of family care-decision making: motivation, choice and future care plans, Charenkova, Jūratė

The decision of adult children to provide care for ageing relatives by themselves or to use formal care services is not easy. This decision is further complicated by the current demographic tendencies in Europe, peculiarities of the national social services system organization and the current unstable epidemiological situation.

Three countries with unique social services system development and history, social and cultural context and (in)formal care traditions participate in the research: Lithuania, whose social services system is only 30 years old and where family care is predominant (Žalimienė et al., 2019), Finland – a leading country in Europe in terms of the provision of home help services and mainly focused on the formal care services (Kroeger et al., 2003), and Italy where most older people are provided care by their relatives, even at rather low levels of autonomy (Triantafyllou et al., 2010). The research data is gathered through semi-structured interviews with family caregivers and experts (members of associations for family caregivers, employees of nursing homes, family social workers, etc.).

Family caregivers' decisions are influenced by normative intergenerational solidarity and choice upon entering caregiver role is embedded in societal expectations about family care and limitations of the national social services system. Additionally, due to the negative image

of formal care institutions caregivers are willing to avoid formal care for as long as possible, even if they struggle with providing care.

Implications for social work practice, social policy and future research will be discussed further in the presentation.

Agencies, middlemen, and platforms: Intermediary agents and their role in transnational care arrangements, Prieler, Veronika

During the last decades, long-term care systems have undergone fundamental transformations. Processes of “commodification, marketization, and corporatization of care” (Farris/Marchetti, 2017) as well as an increasing transnationalization of care have led to the establishment of transnational care markets: On the one hand, mainly women from Central Eastern Europe provide live-in care in countries with higher wages. On the other hand, and albeit to a much smaller extent, elderly people move to nursing homes abroad that offer care at significantly lower prices. In both cases, private actors that mediate between people in need of care and care providers, be they individual care workers or institutional facilities, play a crucial role.

This paper brings together two types of care migration that function in opposite directions but can both be seen as emblematic examples of the current transformations of elderly care. Drawing on regime, policy, media, and website analysis as well as interviews with agencies that broker live-in carers to Austria and with middlepersons and platform operators who advertise care homes in Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary, it examines how intermediary agents are embedded in national as well as supra-national care and migration regimes, how they establish and facilitate transnational care migrations, and how they shape local care landscapes and understandings of care. Focusing on the meso-level of care migration, the paper shows how private intermediaries establish themselves as key players on emerging care markets and thereby play a crucial role in the transformation of elderly care regimes.

VI.1 Health and wellbeing of older people, Chair: Jenni Spännäri

Older adults’ experiences of well-being during the COVID-19 pandemic: A qualitative study, Ciobanu, Ruxandra Oana; Dones, Iuna; Ludwig-Dehm, Sarah

The COVID-19 pandemic has led to social, economic, political, and health changes throughout the world. Particularly at the beginning of the pandemic, adults aged 65 and older were portrayed as a vulnerable population due to the elevated health risks associated with contracting the COVID-19 disease. This portrayal, combined with travel restrictions, closures of economic sectors, country-wide lockdowns, and suggestions by governmental authorities to limit social contact, had important implications for the well-being of older individuals. Against this background, we aim to answer three questions: (1) How did older adults actually experience this period? (2) How did it impact their perceptions of well-being? and (3) Which strategies did they put in place to overcome this period?

The paper draws on 30 to 40 qualitative in-depth interviews: 17 have already been completed and 13 to 23 are expected to be completed in the upcoming months. These are conducted with individuals aged 65 and older among three populations: international migrants from Italy who now live in Switzerland, Swiss natives, and Italian stayers in Italy who reside there. The focus on these three older populations allows us to understand how the experiences of older adults differed depending on country of residence, and particularly how older migrants who have ties to two separate countries lived this period.

The fieldwork is currently ongoing and results are not yet available. Interviews will be transcribed, analyzed and coded using Atlas.ti. Data will be analyzed using inductive thematic analysis.

Subjective health: what is/or is not possible in the lifeworld of older people in Saxony-Anhalt in Germany., Eich-Kroh, Astrid; Spura, Anke; Weigt, Julia

Introduction: Old people experience more years of life than any other generation before. The years of a healthy life are expanding and age related health issues might not shorten life expectancy anymore. However, people experience physical and mental health differently depending on the limitations those present. Compression and expansion theories of medicine are based on contrasting views about health and a long life. The question is how do these theories apply to the subjective health of old people? How do old people experience their health and age related health issues? The lifeworld and autonomy of old people is highly connected to their subjective health and it determines their daily living.

Material and methods: The project “autonomy in old age” conducted qualitative interviews with 35 people 70 years and older about their subjective health from 2016 to 2019. The participants live in three different parts of Saxony-Anhalt. The interviews were analyzed using grounded theory.

Results: The interviews show a wide range of perspectives about subjective health that is complex and cannot just be defined with ‘good’ or ‘bad’. Rather the participants were reflective on the nuances of their health on a daily basis. They used their own resources and informal and formal help carefully.

Conclusion: Medical theories explain the outcomes of subjective health partially. The individual biography, self-reliance, independency, resources and social status determine subjective health. Old people assess their subjective health with the daily question of what is possible today and what might not be possible anymore tomorrow?

Social exclusion and mental wellbeing in later life. A comparison of welfare regimes in Europe, Aartsen, Marja; Precupetu, Iuliana; Tufa, Laura; Vasile, Marian; Wörn, Jonathan

Social exclusion (SE) - or the exclusion from mainstream society - is a significant problem with negative consequences for health and wellbeing. Associations between SE and health can however be attenuated by welfare state provisions, but there is little empirical evidence to support this claim. We aimed to provide evidence and conducted a cross-welfare study on associations between various domains of SE and mental health in the different welfare

regimes in Europe. Data come from the European Quality of Life Survey (N=7650, 65+). We find that SE can occur in all welfare states although it is least likely in the countries with the most generous welfare regimes (Nordic welfare). In all welfare regimes, exclusion from material resources is associated with lower mental wellbeing. Associations between other domains and mental wellbeing vary across the welfare regimes. Welfare state provisions can lessen the negative effects of SE in later life.

Subjective well-being and the role of public pensions supporting low-income households in Europe, Brandt, Martina; Garten, Claudius

The relationship between subjective well-being (SWB) and income has been studied through a wide variety of perspectives, and different meanings of absolute and relative income as well as income distribution for SWB have been discussed. In retirement, many European households receive their income mainly from public pensions. This paper focusses on the role of public pensions for SWB in old age. Public pensions can especially support low-income households in fulfilling basic needs and therefore improve their members' SWB.

Data from waves 2 to 6 of the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) is included in the analysis together with information on life histories from the SHARELIFE questionnaire (waves 3 and 7). Fixed-effects linear regression models are estimated with interaction terms for country-level averages to test for country differences.

Preliminary results show that life satisfaction is related to the share of public pensions in income both in absolute and relative terms. Furthermore, the relationship is larger for low-income households than for high-income households. Results on country differences in the relationship between share of public pensions and life satisfaction are inconclusive.

Public pensions contribute to higher old age well-being across European societies and can decrease inequalities in SWB, because they increase SWB especially for low-income households.

Associations and attitude towards influenza vaccination in the time of covid-19 pandemic among Polish older persons, Odziemczyk, Idalina

The persistently low number of people in the high-risk groups – like older persons – who use voluntary vaccinations justify deepening the reflection on the social aspects of health-related behavior, especially in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The goal of this presentation is to compare the ways of understanding the vaccination phenomenon and attitudes towards it between a group of older persons who have taken flu vaccination in the last 3 seasons and those who abstain from it.

Ongoing study conducted during the coronavirus pandemic involves retired older residents of Cracow, Poland. They are recruited through Senior Activity Centers and provided with self-filling questionnaires. Analysis of the survey data will use the free association method (Doise, Clemence, Lorenzi-Cioldi, 1993) based on the open-ended question about associations with influenza and vaccinations. Associations' profiles for the abovementioned groups will be collated with the results obtained using three scales for measuring attitudes towards vaccination (Betsch et al. 2018; Martin, Petrie 2017; Szczerbińska et al. 2017).

Preliminary results show discrepancies between groups of older persons. Groups significantly differ in confidence, complacency, and collective responsibility in relation to vaccination. Non-vaccinators exhibit more complex and contradictory associations, as opposed to a coherent picture among those who get vaccinated perceiving vaccine as a health care tool. The review of the literature revealed limited research in the field of social perception of voluntary flu vaccination by older adults, therefore it seems reasonable to incorporate their perspective as the key target group of vaccination

VI.2 Experiences of inclusion and exclusion in social relations in older age: , Chair: Bernard Weicht

The Relationship between Social Isolation and Loneliness in the Second Half of Life, Cavalli, Stefano; Cereghetti, Stefano; Pusterla, Elia; Zaccaria, Daniele

In recent decades, social isolation and loneliness have been the subjects of increasing scholarly attention. Yet, research focusing on their combination is still lacking. Our primary objective is to investigate whether and how some socio-demographic factors (e.g. gender, education) influence the combination of social isolation and loneliness in the second half of life.

We employ data from wave 21 (2019) of the Swiss Household Panel. The study sample includes 6187 community-dwelling adults aged 50 and over. First, we created specific social isolation and loneliness indicators and combined them into a four-group typology (i.e. both lonely and isolated, only lonely, only isolated, neither lonely nor isolated). Second, we estimated multinomial logistic regression models to assess the general socio-demographic profile of each group in different age classes.

Results show that the prevalence of the four categories varies across age groups. Moreover, we find significant associations between some socio-demographic characteristics and individuals' affiliation to a particular group. For instance, while both men and women aged 85+ are more socially isolated than their younger counterparts, only men in this age class are also lonelier. Consequently, whereas old old women fall more often under the only isolated category, old old men come more frequently under the both lonely and isolated one.

The interaction between age and other socio-demographic variables influences the distribution of social isolation and loneliness. This age-dependent effect of personal characteristics should be taken into account when implementing interventions to address social isolation and loneliness.

Experiences of inclusion and exclusion in social relations in older age

Social Isolation and Loneliness among Centenarians Living at Home and in Long-term Care Facilities: Results from the SWISS100 Study, Cavalli, Stefano; Herrmann, François R.; Jopp, Daniela S.; Lampraki, Charikleia; Masotti, Barbara; von Gunten, Armin; Zaccaria, Daniele
Living environments affect levels of social isolation and loneliness. The oldest-old are particularly at risk of being socially isolated and lonely. In addition, living in long-term care facilities is associated with a higher risk of social exclusion. However, research comparing the noninstitutionalised and institutionalised oldest-old, a typical "hard to reach" population, is

limited. We investigate sociodemographic and health correlates of social isolation and loneliness in institutionalised and home-dwelling centenarians and the influence of institutionalisation per se.

Data were collected in 2021 through phone interviews in the context of SWISS100, an ongoing study of centenarians living in Switzerland. The sample included 71 institutionalised and 55 home-dwelling centenarians recruited via in-person or proxy interviews. We applied descriptive statistics to evaluate differences in social isolation and loneliness between institutionalised and home-dwelling centenarians and ordered logistic regression models to assess the association between isolation and loneliness and individual characteristics (e.g. education, subjective health).

On average, institutionalised centenarians reported fewer social contacts and higher loneliness than home-dwelling ones. Sociodemographic and health indicators differentially explained social isolation and loneliness in these two populations. Furthermore, institutionalisation per se showed a significant effect on loneliness but not on social isolation. Our findings show that living settings shape centenarians' levels of social isolation and loneliness, differentiating the contribution of personal determinants. Furthermore, living in long-term care facilities plays by itself an independent role in influencing loneliness. This prompts considering carefully the living environment when analysing determinants of social exclusion of the very old.

Me or We? Aging Couples, Individualization and the Tension between Autonomy and Belonging, Klingel, Markus

With increasing life expectancy, late life has become a crucial life course phase defined by individualization and norms of successful aging. Aging couples have to adapt to health constraints and negotiate tensions between autonomy and belonging. Are individualized actors willing to be constrained by their partner's constraints? If they prioritize the self over the relationship, unity and solidarity can be reduced, with consequences for individuals, dyads and care arrangements.

This longitudinal mixed-methods study utilizes dyadic interviews and questionnaires from three observations across five years. I analyzed interviews with 8 German couples (78-86 years old, 50-65 years married, satisfied, white, heterosexual, urban) with an elaborate coding frame. How do relationships structurally adapt to aging and health constraints to reconcile individual with dyadic needs?

Over time and with increasing health issues, couples' previously optimistic future perspectives turned modest, if not bleak. As adaptation to aging, five types of 'self-dyad reconfigurations' emerged. 1) In strong dyads, unity is intensified and unquestioned. 2) In consensual de-coupling, unity is reduced as preparation for widowhood. 3) In self-orientated de-coupling, the healthier partner prioritizes autonomy over unity. 4) The fragile dyad struggles with health differences and dependence. 5) The ambivalent dyad predicts being overburdened by care. I analyze these reconfigurations from a life course and gender perspective.

Overall, relationships are both functional for and threatened by aging. Dyadic unity is not a given in late life, but challenged by aging. Self-dyad reconfigurations can be necessary to sustain aging relationships. However, they can also erode solidarity and support.

Age homophily and health outcomes in middle and old age in Europe: a personal network analysis, Wang, Jing-Yi

Older people's health and well-beings benefit from the maintenance of diverse social relations and social participation in old age. While there are a large number of studies on support exchange in intergenerational relations, which usually focus on kin relations, few studies have been focused on influence of intra-generational relations across nuclear family boundaries from a network perspective. In this study, we examine to what extent age structure of network is associated with people's perceived health status and loneliness? What types of age peers are more protective of health?

Logistic regression is applied to analyse personal network data from 18 countries in Survey of Health, Ageing, Retirement in Europe wave 6. Main results reveal the salience of friends of similar ages in the middle and old age. The presence of friends of similar age is associated with lower loneliness and better perceived health while having friends with large age gap is associated with better health but not with loneliness. The presence of siblings of similar age is associated with better perceived health after ADLs, IADLs, and role relations are controlled for. Finally, the presence of other types of non-kin network members (neighbour, colleague, etc.) are associated with higher levels of loneliness, regardless of their age gaps with respondents. Our findings provide a foundation for better understanding how the impact of personal relations vary not only by the composition of specific types of ties in a personal network but also by the extent of age homophily of ties.

Not dying alone: euthanasia discourses and the relational old, Weicht, Bernhard

Over the last years, the imaginations of what constitutes a "dignified death" have gained additional momentum by the possibilities of choice and control over the end of life. Various countries have seen debates on euthanasia and assisted dying taking up the ideals of choice and control in order to combat challenges and fears associated with the latest life stages. In sociological understanding, these developments have often been described as logical continuations of the normativity of autonomy and independence into old age. Similarly, critics of liberalisation attempts have warned from a wrong idealisation of autonomy and control.

However, both analyses seem to be limited by its own theoretical starting point: the centrality and primacy of the autonomous individual. Drawing on several examples from European public debates on euthanasia regulations, I investigate the underlying conceptualisations of the individual older person. Using a relational ontological and theoretical perspective I explore the different ways in which old age in euthanasia policy proposals is characterised by relationality and relationships. This perspective may counterbalance a theoretically one-sided analysis that inevitably reads the debates on assisted suicide as prolongation of societal individualisation processes. Taking concerns about old age and the end of life seriously, requires us to carefully theorise the subjects and topics in question.

VI.3 Vulnerability in care and unmet needs among older people, Chair: Ruxandra Oana Ciobanu

Looking at inequity in access to care through a local lens: A case study of responsiveness to older migrants' needs in Dutch cities, Carlsson, Hanna

The historical, demographical, organizational and social makeup of cities is known to influence how (national) policies on migration and care are implemented. Yet researchers studying older migrants have paid little attention to the challenges local stakeholders face when seeking to address inequities in access to care for the group. Drawing on a qualitative multiple case study of Nijmegen and The Hague, the Netherlands, this paper begins to address this gap. The study focused on municipal responsiveness to older migrants' needs after the localization of Dutch long-term care in 2015. Between 2017-2019, 76 semi-structured interviews with policy-makers and practitioners were conducted, alongside an analysis of municipal policy documents.

It was found that policy-makers and practitioners in each city found ways to work with and around policies on diversity-mainstreaming and neighbourhood-focused service provision to meet older migrants' needs. However, to justify such tailoring, local actors framed older migrants' needs as a temporary issue predominantly caused by low proficiency in Dutch. Such a framing may limit responsiveness in the long term by undermining investment in the local knowledge and networks necessary to address inequities in access. Based on the findings, it is concluded that understanding the place- and policy contexts in which aged care is provided is important if we are to identify ways in which access to care for older migrants can be achieved, now and in the future.

Social networks and transnationalism in old age. A comparison of international and internal migrants and non-migrants, Ciobanu, Ruxandra Oana; Dones, Iuna; Ludwig-Dehm, Sarah

The paper draws on an original survey conducted in 2020 in Switzerland and Italy. We aim to study the social networks of four populations aged 65 and over: international migrants from Italy who age in place in Switzerland, natives in Switzerland, internal migrants in Italy, and natives in Italy who have not migrated. Due to distinct migration experiences, these groups have different relations to places in terms of country of origin and of destination.

We asked respondents to list up to five people who played an important role in their lives in the previous year, including each person's characteristics and the social support provided and received.

The paper will focus on the interplay between place and social ties, and how this influences life satisfaction in old age. We assume that place can interact with social ties to determine different configurations of social networks with ties located in the country of residence, in the home country, or in another country for non-migrants.

In this paper, first we will examine the social network characteristics of the four populations, like their size, composition (family members, friends, others), and location (same country, transnational). Data shows that the four groups have different network sizes: internal migrants and non-migrants in Italy are more likely to report not having any social ties, and on average, have smaller networks than those residing in Switzerland. Second, we will explore the extent to which network characteristics, and most importantly network location, impact life satisfaction.

Care poverty and different sources of care: Similarities and dissimilarities among older persons relying on formal services, informal care or both, Kröger, Teppo; Mathew Puthenparambil, Jiby; Van Aerschot, Lina

Older people have very different and unequal resources and informal networks to organize care. This study examines and compares unmet care needs among three groups of older people: those using only formal care services (OFC), those receiving only informal care (OIFC) and those depending on both formal and informal care (BFIFC) regularly. We explore similarities, dissimilarities, and reasons behind unmet care needs in these three groups. Often older people with the most demanding care needs require BFIFC. Our approach broadens the understanding of how older persons' unmet care needs differ depending on the availability of different kinds of care and support and capture the various patterns of care poverty.

We use a survey dataset "Daily Life and Care in Old Age" collected in 2020 among people aged 75 years and older in Finland (N=3083). Preliminary results show that among those using OFC, 47% (n=27) report unmet ADL or IADL care needs. Among those receiving OIFC 17% (n=206) and among those relying on BFIFC 42% (n=116) report unmet needs. Interestingly, care needs are met for 83% of OIFC receivers. The number of unmet IADL and ADL care needs are higher among people relying on BFIFC. Logistic regression shows that low income and poor health conditions are associated with unmet needs in OIFC receivers whereas, only poor health condition is related to unmet needs in BFIFC users. It seems that older people with the highest needs find difficulties covering their care needs even after using all possible care resources.

Special eldercare for people with substance use problems – the meaning of age, Harnett, Tove; Jönson, Håkan

The aim of the presentation is to explore the meaning and relevance of age and age categorizations within special eldercare facilities for people with substance use problems and complex needs. These facilities constitute a form of last resort arrangement that provide safety and care instead of treatment for people who are not able or willing to reduce their consumption of alcohol and drugs. What is of particular interest is that facilities may welcome people from the age of 50 years. What motivates this age-limit?

Material and methods: Data consisted of interviews with 12 staff-members, 8 caseworkers and 31 residents at two Swedish facilities. Interviewees were asked about existing age-limits.

Results: The analysis resulted in the identification of four motives that interviewees elaborated on as relevant in relation to existing policies on age: 1) premature ageing, 2) age as a lifestyle marker, 3) age as a proxy for inability to change, and 4) age as an administrative principle. Jointly these motives constructed an ideal type version of the life-course of the “older addict” that justified existing arrangements.

Conclusions: Age and age categorizations should be acknowledged as having great meaning for people in relation to different arrangements in social work and care. Stereotypical images of the “older addict” and the use of administrative reasoning – the person had the correct age of the target group of the facility – may justify last resort arrangements for people with not so great needs.

Care according to age: A case of compassionate ageism or a conflict over needs? Carlstedt, Elisabeth; Harnett, Tove; Jönson, Håkan

Introduction: Several researchers have addressed the way compassionate, benevolent arrangements may communicate stereotypical and devaluing images of older people. The present article considers proposed reforms to the Swedish eldercare system designed to guarantee people over 85 the right to move into a nursing home regardless of their needs. The purpose of the article is to investigate older people’s views on this proposal. Do they think it good or bad? In their eyes does it communicate devaluing images?

Material and methods: The data consists of 11 peer group interviews with 27 older individuals. Bradshaw’s taxonomy of needs was used to code and analyse data.

Results: Four positions on the proposed guarantee were identified: (1) according to needs, not age; (2) according to age as a proxy for needs; (3) according to age, as a right; and (4) according to age, to solve a problem. The notion that such a guarantee might constitute ageism was usually dismissed as irrelevant, while difficulties in getting access to care were presented as the real discrimination.

Conclusions: The conclusion is that some forms of ageism posited as theoretically relevant may not be acknowledged as particularly relevant by older people themselves.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRESENTERS AND CHAIRS

The standard presentation in a 90-minute session should take 10 minutes, followed by 5 minutes of discussion with the audience, unless the chair of the session informs the presenters otherwise (for example, in the case of a special session or if there is a lower number of presenters in the session). This timing should provide the session chair with 15 minutes of time for introducing the session and closing remarks or general discussion, if preferable. The chair will have timing signs available (5 minutes, 1 minute, STOP) to help guide the presenters. Please follow the instructions of the chair and respect the timetable of the session to ensure the smooth flow of the event.

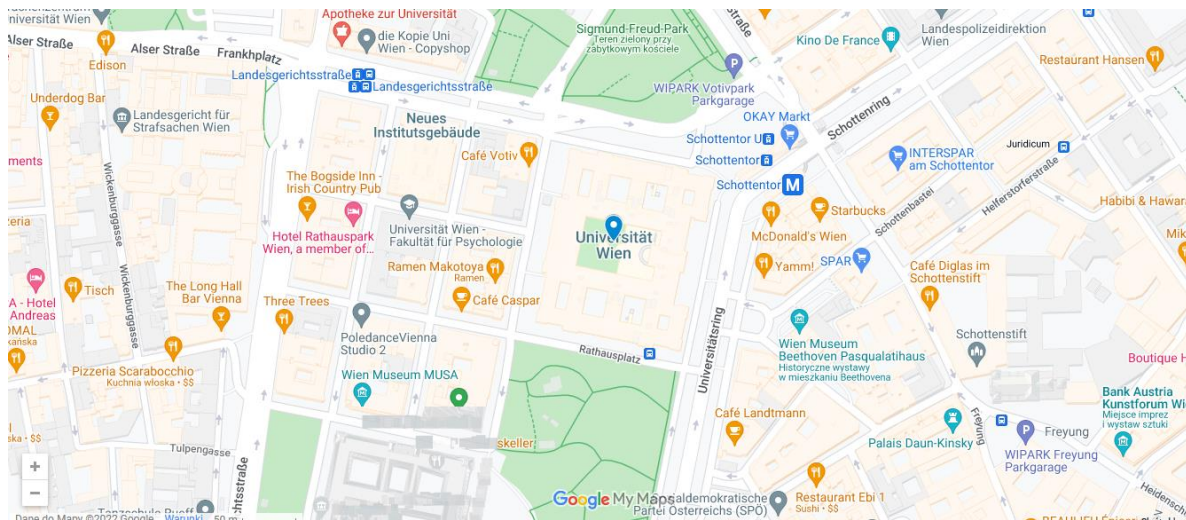
Power Point and PDF are the supported presentation formats.

We recommend that presenters bring the presentation on a USB disk and upload the file with their surname before their session in the room marked in the programme. There will be an assistant available to help you in case of any difficulties. We also strongly recommend that presenters secure a copy of the presentation online using a cloud service.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

Venue

The conference takes place in the Main Building of the University of Vienna: Universitätsring 1, 1010 Vienna



Located within Vienna's historic centre, directly on Vienna's Ringstrasse boulevard, the Main Building of the University of Vienna is easy to reach. The building, designed by Heinrich Ferstel, was built in Italian Renaissance style and was inaugurated in 1884. In the heart of the Main Building is the green Arcaded Courtyard. In the middle of the Courtyard, you can find the Castalia fountain, which is surrounded by the Arcaded Courtyard's walkways with their numerous busts and monuments.

Vienna has an efficient public transportation system. Within the city limits, all tickets for public transport are valid for buses, trams and undergrounds.

The nearest underground / tram station to the University is called "Schottentor" or "Schottentor Universität".

Closest public transport stations:

U2 Schottentor – Universität

Trams: 1, D, 71, 37, 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44

Bus: 1A, 40A

For general information on public transport and the different kinds of tickets please see [Wiener Linien](#) (button for information in English is in the upper right corner).

How to get to the venue from Vienna International Airport

Vienna International Airport is about 20 km from the city centre of Vienna, which can easily be reached by Airport Bus Shuttle, CAT (City Airport Train), train (S-Bahn), airport bus shuttle or taxi.

City Airport Train (CAT)

The CAT takes you to the City Air Terminal (Wien-Mitte/Landstrasse, undergrounds U3 and U4) in 16 minutes. CATs leave the airport every half hour from 6:05 am to 11:35 pm and the City Air Terminal from 5:38 am to 11:08 pm. Several airlines offer check-in services at the City Air Terminal. (Tickets are only valid for the CAT, not for public transport in Vienna!)

[↗CAT schedule](#)

Train

To get to the airport train, follow the sign “S-Bahn” in the airport arrival hall. Take line S7, travel time: around 25 minutes. At stop Wien Mitte/Landstrasse, change to underground U3, direction Ottakring. At stop Volkstheater change to underground U2, direction Stadion. Get off at stop Schottentor-Universitaet (University main building). You can buy the ticket (for two zones!) at the ticket machine in the train station (ticket includes public transport in Vienna).

Airport Bus Shuttle

There are regular buses from the airport to

- Wien Morzinplatz/Schwedenplatz (with connection to undergrounds U1 and U4)
- Wien Dörfelstrasse/Meidling (with connection to underground U6)
- Wien Westbahnhof (with connection to undergrounds U3 and U6)

The bus station is directly in front of the airport arrival hall. Buses leave every 20 to 30 minutes. It takes around 30 minutes to get to Vienna. Tickets can be bought on the bus or from the ticket machine. Tickets are only valid for the shuttle bus, not for public transport in Vienna.

Participants who want to go directly to the conference venue from the airport are advised to take the airport bus to Wien Morzinplatz/Schwedenplatz. Then take tram 1, direction Stefan-Fadinger-Platz, and get off at stop Schottentor.

[↗Bus schedule \(German only\)](#)

Taxi

The taxi stand at the airport is in front of the arrival hall. It takes about half an hour to get to the city centre (approx. 36 Euro).

To go from the city to the airport, either ask your hotel to book an airport taxi or call one of the following taxi companies (all of them offer special fares to the airport): 31300, 40100, 60160, 81400 or 1716.

How to get to the venue from the railway stations

Wien Westbahnhof

Take underground U3, direction Simmering. At stop Volkstheater change to underground U2, direction Stadion. Get off at stop Schottentor-Universitaet (University main building).

Wien Bahnhof Meidling

Take underground U6, direction Floridsdorf. At stop Westbahnhof change to underground U3, direction Simmering. At stop Volkstheater change to underground U2, direction Stadion. Get off at stop Schottentor-Universitaet (University main building). Alternatively you can continue on U3, get off at stop Herrengasse and walk to the university (around 8 minutes).

Rooms in the Main Building

The sessions will take place in three rooms located in the underground of the main Building: Hörsaal 3, Hörsaal 5, and Franz-König-Saal (marked with red dots on the map below). The keynote lectures will take place in the BIG-Hörsaal (marked with the blue dot on the map below)



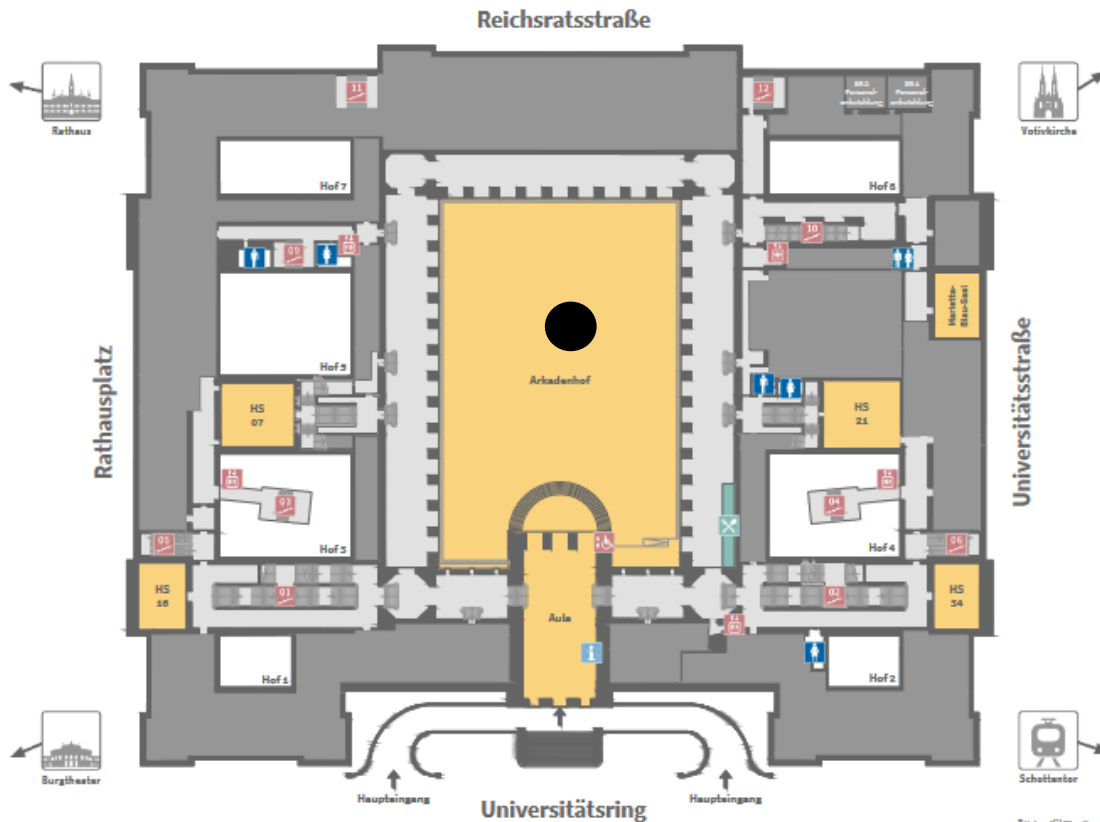
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Welcome Reception



You are cordially invited to the conference welcome reception that will take place in the ground floor of Main Building of University of Vienna in the green Arcaded Courtyard (please see the map below, marked with the black dot) on Wednesday 13th of July at 17:30.

A glass of wine and light snacks will be served.



© Universität Wien, Veranstaltungsgemeinschaft, März/Juli 2017

Conference get-together

After long time without opportunities for face-to-face meeting we are delighted to invite you for a conference get-together in the oldest Viennese Heurige: Heuriger 10er Marie, Ottakringer Str. 224/224, 1160 Wien, Austria

We invite you to join us for some snacks and famous Apfelstrudel (vegan) on Thursday, 14th of July at 20:00. Depending on the weather we can either stay inside or enjoy amazing garden.

The menu covered by the conference fee includes:

Meat option: Grilled chicken, Smoked meat, Roast pork, Caraway roast, Chicken and pork escalope, Baked chicken

Vegetarian option: baked vegetables with tartar sauce, broccoli casserole, Sauerkraut and bread dumplings

Vegan option: Vegetable loaf , baked red beets with freshly grated horseradish, fried potatoes

Sides: Various salads (cabbage, green beans, cucumber, potato, tomato, Chinese cabbage, etc.) Horseradish, mustard, bread and pastries

Dessert: curd cheese - and apple pie

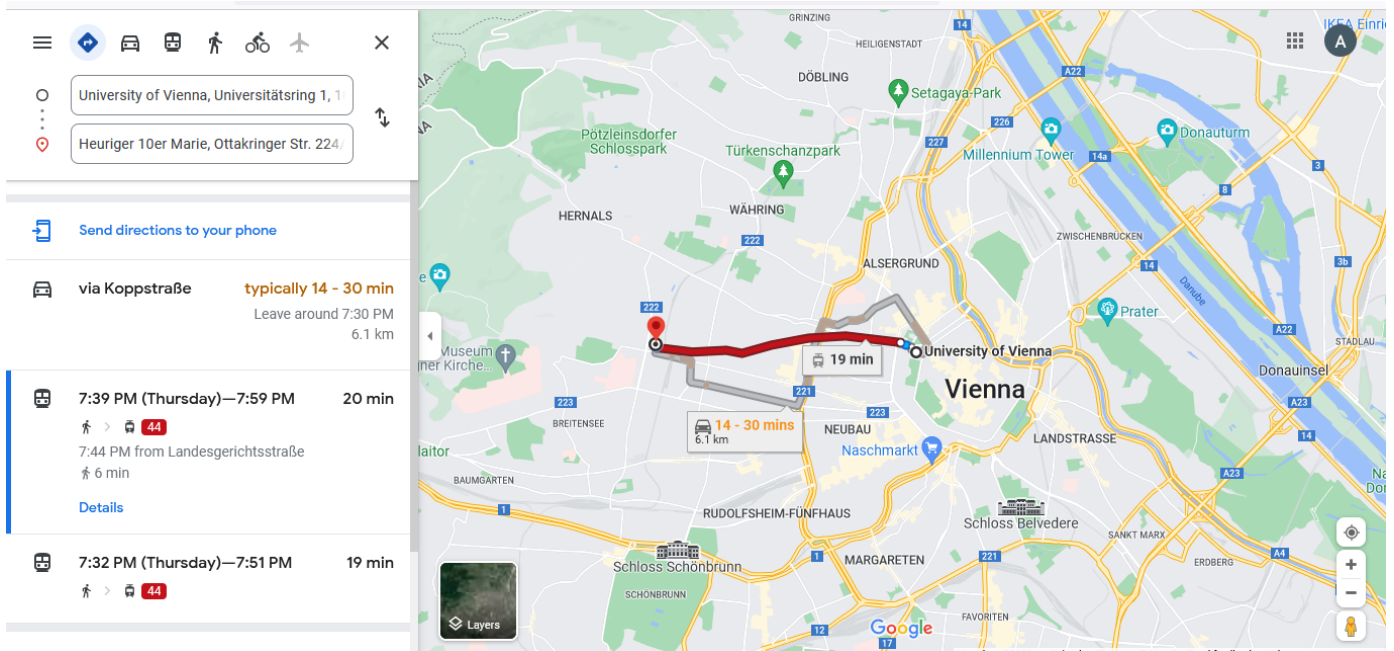
Non-alcoholic beverages.

Wine and beer will need to be covered by you. **Please note that credit-card payment is not possible so remember to take some cash with you.**



How to get to 10er Marie?

You will get there taking tram 44 towards Maroltingergasse. The tram stop is located right before the entrance to the Heuriger 10er Marie.



- **University of Vienna, Universitätsring 1, 1010 Wien, Austria**
- Walk
350 m (5 minutes)
- **Landesgerichtsstraße**
- | 44 towards Maroltingergasse
Departs in 8 min 36 sec
- **Johannes Krawarik Gasse**
- Walk
71 m (1 minute)
- **Heuriger 10er Marie, Ottakringer Str. 224/224, 1160 Wien, Austria**

Summer in Vienna

Note: It is likely to get very hot in July and ACs are not as common in Vienna as in other countries. However, there are some places to get relief from the heat. We recommend you following sites:

Sigmund-Freud-Park / Votivpark

Sigmund-Freud-Park is a park next to the conference venue where the city of Vienna provides free sun loungers for students and other park visitors.



Danube channel

15 minutes from the conference venue, the danube channel or “Vienna’s seaside” offers a wide range of restaurants and bars at the waterfront. At “Hermann’s Strandbar” you can relax in the sand and at “Badeschiff” you cannot only eat and drink, but also swim in the terrace pool of a boat that anchors at the Danube channel.



Museumsquartier

10 minutes from the conference venue, the Museum’s quarter offers a range of Viennese museums (Klimt, Schiele, Modern Art,...) with ACs but also a wide range of outdoor restaurants, cafés and bars, Vienna’s beloved “Enzis” (sitting accommodations) and a water basin. In the evening concerts, readings, dance or theater sessions take place.



Open-air cinemas

Vienna hosts a wide range of outdoor-cinemas (most of which are free of charge) at beautiful locations like in front of the church of St. Charles or on rooftops.

Danube Island

A little further from the conference venue at what Viennese people call “Transdanubia” (districts across the Danube) lies the “Danube Island” – a stretch of land between the Danube channel and the Danube itself. Built by Vienna’s social democrats to provide free leisure activities for the working class, you can sunbath, take a swim or just relax for free.

Viennese taverns (“Heurige”)

Vienna’s vineyard hills host many taverns with beautiful views over the city and plain cooking. They are ideal for escaping the inner-city heat. In one of them we will have our conference get-together.

Join ESA

ESA members get full online access to the ESA journals *European Societies* and *European Journal of Cultural and Political Sociology*, both published by Routledge;

they can publish in ESA's e-journal, the *European Sociologist*, and comment on all the articles;

they get access to the ESA website where they can post their CFPs, job offers and new books under 'Opportunities';

they get a 20% discount on all Sociology titles at Routledge (including publications in the ESA book series), a 20% discount on all titles at the Emerald bookstore and a 25% discount on all Sociology titles at Berghahn Books

Duration: The ESA membership lasts two calendar years, with a tolerance of two months at the end of the year.

Fees: The ESA membership fee for two years is 150 € (Band 1 countries), 50 € (Band 2 countries), for students 50 €/40 €. You will find a detailed overview once you start the

registration process. Please see ESA webpage www.europeansociology.org for more information.

Support older adults suffering due to war at Ukraine

We are sure that we are all following the current political situation in Europe closely and compassionately. As researchers interested in ageing in Europe we wanted to draw to your attention the organisation that focus its support directly on older adults suffering from war at Ukraine:

<https://www.helpage.org/get-involved/support-help-age/>

Please consider donating to this organization.

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Hasmanová Marhánková, Jaroslava

Haughen, Ingebjørg

Herrmann, François R.

Hewitt, Jenny

Hofäcker, Dirk

Hüsler, Samira Salomé

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Ilinca, Stefania

Ingard, Cecilia

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Jen, Sarah

Jolanki, Outi

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Jönson, Håkan

Jopp, Daniela S.

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Kallatsa, Laura

Kessler, Eva Marie

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Klingel, Markus

Krekula, Clary

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Lain, David

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Le Feuvre, Nicky

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Lindmark, Tomas

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Ludwig Dehm, Sarah

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Masotti, Barbara

Mathew Puthenparambil, Jiby

Mergenthaler, Andreas

Micheel, Frank

Mira, Pedro

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Moreno, Carolina

Myrczik, Janina

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Odziemczyk, Idalina

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Palomeque, Rocio

Perek Białas, Jolanta

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Prieler, Veronika

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Pusterla, Elia

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Riach, Kathleen

Rießenberger, Katja Antonia

Rodrigues, Paula

Ruther, Lilo

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Safarov, Nuriyar

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Schütz, Johanna

Seitz, Björn

Shen, Ying

Shevchenko Hotsuliak, Inesa

Simmons, Cassandra

Sjölund, Maria

Spännäri, Jenni

Spini, Dario

Spura, Anke

Steffan, Belinda

Stulens, Leen

Stumpfl, Sophie

Stypinska, Justyna

Szenkurök, Viktoria

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Thompson, Daniel

Trauner, Florian

Tufa, Laura

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Urbaniak, Anna

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Van Aerschot, Lina

van der Horst, Mariska

van Tilburg, Theo G.

Varela, Agustina

Vasile, Marian

Vingare, Emme Li

von Gunten, Armin

von Laufenberg, Roger

Voss, Gina

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Wang, Jing Yi

Weber, Daniela

Weicht, Bernhard

Weigt, Julia

Wörn, Jonathan

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Yghemonos, Stecy

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Zaccaria, Daniele

Zaninotto, Paola

Zirves, Melanie